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#### Our Summer Issue, July 28, 1906.

ONE of the distinguishing features of our Summer Issue is that it is the number in which trade circulars, price-lists, and facsimiles of showcards are received for insertion as part of the issue. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was the first chemists' journal to start this method of distributing price-lists, etc. The results are most gratifying to all concerned, and it is a great convenience to buyers to have such business information inserted in so popular a business organ as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Advertisers thus have the assurance that their insets get to and are used by the right people, whereas if sent singly by post they too frequently fall into the waste-paper basket. Write to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for the booklet in which all details are given.

#### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL has passed the House of Lords.

ON THE THIRD READING the Earl of Crewe secured the amendment of the company clause, so as to make companies, like individuals, amenable to the provisions of Sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

HE FURTHER SECURED the assent of the House to amendments of the Irish clause, with the object of excluding Ireland from the incidence of the curriculum clause and the Poisons Schedule, and repealing Section 17 of the 1890 Act for the purpose of applying the shop-management conditions of the Bill to Ireland.

THE POISONS SCHEDULE was also amended in respect to the poppies item. The reference to compositions is deleted, and replaced by a preparations entry which excludes red poppies. The report of the debate is printed on p. 805.

WE DEAL EDITORIALY with the changes which have been made, showing that the redrafting of the parts affected has been done inefficiently, so that ambiguities still remain. The chief point of the article, however, is that the Bill, as it passes to the House of Commons, robs registered chemists of several legal rights without any compensating advantage (p. 812).

WE ALSO CALL ATTENTION to an able article by A Casual Critic, in which the debate on the report stage of the Bill is cogently analysed, and arguments are advanced for emboldening chemists to oppose with all their power the legalisation of the use of the individual title by corporate bodies (p. 829). Several letters on the subject in our Correspondence columns also merit attention (p. 831).

It is proposed to legalise the use of metric weights and measures in the Transvaal (p. 804).

THE DRUGGISTS of the North of Ireland have decided to oppose the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill (p. 808).

WRITS HAVE BEEN SERVED on the twenty-one members of the Pharmaceutical Council for alleged libel on Mr. Jesse Boot (p. 819).

MR. JOHN DAY, President of the Dewsbury Chemists' Association, furnishes an interesting addition to our Association portrait gallery (p. 808).

VASELINE in penny boxes may be sold by unqualified and unlicensed retailers. The official letter conveying this concession is printed on p. 815.

THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS have had quite a lot of correspondence during the past ten days about the chemist's title. We give the gist of it on p. 810.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS are getting another law: this time one to regulate the importation, sale, and use of cocaine and other dangerous drugs (p. 814).

"XRAYSER" suggests a reform in the conducting of the annual meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society. It is to let members speak first, then the President would reply to them (p. 835).

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY'S COUNCIL has decided that it is unconstitutional to take its minutes as read, thus vetoing the ruling which Professor H. E. Armstrong recently gave (p. 816).

WE GIVE FURTHER ARGUMENTS from a semi-official source for modification of the Revenue Bill provisions as regards the use of methylated spirit by retailers in making methylated liniments (p. 814).

OUR CORNER FOR STUDENTS' prizes go to Newcastle-on-Tyne (Mr. H. S. Williamson) and Birmingham (Mr. A. D. Norton). Another mixture of salts will be issued in a few days to those who apply for it (p. 796).

THE FOURTH EDITION of the Dutch Pharmacopœia, which comes into force on July 1, is reviewed generally in an article beginning on p. 827. It includes a group of portraits of members of the Revision Committee.

FEW MARKET CHANGES have occurred this week. Shellac, Ceylon coconut oil, and neroli oil are dearer; castor oil and glycerin are firmer. Quinine in second-hands is easier, and linseed oil and pepper are lower. Jamaica ginger is higher, but other descriptions have declined. A large auction of drugs was held to-day (p. 823).

THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL commenced its summer session in London on Tuesday, and we report the proceedings so far as we believe they interest chemists. Sir John Batty Tukey has agreed to re-introduce the Bills dealing with company exploitation of dentistry and medicine, and the Council is to have them revised before their introduction (p. 807).

## Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, May 29, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, June 9. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, *which fact must be attested on their reports*. Others may obtain specimens of the mixture of salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as *hors concours*. Correspondents who do not state that they are preparing for a qualifying examination will be included in the latter list.

### REPORTS.

The powder distributed to students on April 25 contained two parts by weight of bismuth oxynitrate, one part of cadmium bromide, and two parts of barium chloride. The calculated composition of such a mixture is

Bi	...	...	...	...	29.1
Cd	...	...	...	...	8.3
Ba	...	...	...	...	22.5
NO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	8.7
Br	...	...	...	...	11.7
Cl	...	...	...	...	11.6
O	...	...	...	...	2.2
H <sub>2</sub> O	...	...	...	...	5.9
					100.0

Samples of the powder were distributed to thirty-three students, and seventeen reports were sent in for examination.

All those who sent in reports succeeded in detecting the presence of bismuth and barium, but four failed to detect cadmium. The failures in the detection of the acid radicals were: Nitric, 3; hydrobromic, 5; hydrochloric, 1. Four correspondents failed to note the evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry test-tube.

This month's exercise was designedly of a simpler character than those of the tournament series, and, as a result, it has presented few difficulties to the majority of our correspondents. The separation and identification of the three metallic radicals were so simple that this part of the analysis calls for little remark, the only noteworthy point in connection with which a few errors arose being

the use of too concentrated hydrochloric acid in preparing the original solution of the powder and the consequent failure to effect complete precipitation of the bismuth and cadmium as sulphides, in the undiluted solution, by means of hydrogen sulphide. The examination for acid radicals, although by no means difficult, was not quite so simple, since this involved searching for chloride and bromide side by side, and for nitrate in the presence of bromide. The presence of chloride in the powder, along with bromide, was easily established by means of the chromyl-chloride test, and that of bromide along with chloride by liberating bromine by means of chlorine and shaking out with chloroform or carbon bisulphide. It was somewhat less easy to obtain definite proof of the presence of a nitrate, since the "ring" test was liable to be interfered with by the liberation of bromine unless the hydrobromic radical was previously removed by the addition of silver sulphate or acetate in excess, followed by filtration. This device for rendering easy the recognition of the nitric radical was successfully adopted by a number of students, while one or two used other, although perhaps slightly less satisfactory, methods, but also with good results. The copious evolution of brown fumes when the powder was heated in a dry test-tube was a sufficient indication to most of those who observed it that it was desirable to make a specially careful examination for the presence, side by side, of nitrate and bromide.

Three metals—zinc, iron, and calcium—were reported to be present in small quantity, as impurities, by a number of correspondents. On examining a considerable quantity of the powder with a view to confirming their presence, we were not able to obtain evidence that any one of them was present. It seems not to be improbable that traces of bismuth and cadmium which had not been completely removed by means of hydrogen sulphide were responsible for some of the indications which led to the conclusion that one or other of these metals was present, but other reasons may also account for them in part. An acetic-acid solution to which hydrogen sulphide has been added as a precipitant for zinc sulphide, often yields, on standing for some time, a considerable white deposit of sulphur which may readily be mistaken for zinc sulphide if confirmatory tests are not applied. Iron is so frequently present as an impurity in commercial acids, in ammonium chloride, and in many other salts, that its introduction into a substance undergoing analysis can scarcely be avoided unless chemicals of a high degree of purity are alone used for analytical purposes. Calcium compounds are practically always present in the ordinary water-supply of towns, and also in filter-papers which have not been specially extracted with hydrochloric acid; and from one or other of these sources its introduction into an analysis may be effected. Our correspondents should attend carefully to excluding the possibility of errors regarding traces arising from any of these possible sources of contamination.

### PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to H. S. WILLIAMSON, 55 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

A. D. NORTON, Harrogate House, Trinity Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

*First Prize.*—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

*Second Prize.*—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book or books they select.



## MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

## 1. Correspondents who are unqualified:

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V. L. B. ... ..	95	Krypton ... ..	65
Nemo ... ..	94	Nickel ... ..	64
		Warwick ... ..	61

## 2. Correspondents who are qualified, or who have not indicated that they are unqualified:

Ichthyol ... ..	58	S. W. J. ... ..	69
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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**THE OWL.**—On testing the original powder for iron, we failed to obtain indications of the presence of more than the minutest recognisable trace. Probably the iron you found was introduced in the reagents used during the course of the analysis.

**V. L. B.**—Note that the odour observable when bismuth oxynitrate is heated is that of nitrogen peroxide. Nitrous oxide is not produced when the nitrates of the heavy metals are heated. We failed to obtain any distinct evidence of the presence of traces of zinc, even when operating upon a considerable quantity of the powder.

**A. F. W.**—It is not safe to conclude that potassium is present in a complex mixture from flame coloration only; the heavy metals and, particularly, the metals of the barium group should be removed prior to testing for potassium by the flame. Read the last sentence of the reply to "V. L. B."

**C. B.**—Although you state that magnesium is absent you do not give any satisfactory proof of its absence. You had rather unfortunate experience in testing for bromide in presence of chloride, and we would advise you to try some experiments on mixtures of bromide and chloride in widely varying proportions.

**BRID.**—The original insoluble ingredient of the powder was bismuth oxynitrate; but this, in your analysis, had no doubt become converted in part into oxychloride on treatment of the powder with water. Separate analysis of the soluble and insoluble portions did not simplify matters in the present instance.

**KRYPTON.**—You do not seem to be very clear as to what constitutes deflagration. There was nothing approaching to what is understood as deflagration when the powder was heated by itself on platinum. We cannot account for the reactions of chlorates which you describe.

**WARWICK.**—The filtrate from the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate should, after boiling to expel the excess of hydrogen sulphide, be mixed with a few drops of nitric acid and boiled again before it is tested for metals of the iron group; it is futile to add to it ammonium chloride and ammonia in excess and then to add a drop of nitric acid and boil, since boiling with ammonium nitrate, in presence of excess of ammonia, does not convert ferrous salt into ferric.

**ICHTHYOL.**—Systematic examination ought to have been made for strontium and calcium. Although you found barium to be present, you did not prove the absence of strontium and calcium.

## Recent Wills.

**HAMBROOK.**—The late Mr. John Barber Hambrook, chemist and druggist, Dover, left estate of the gross value of 1,133*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, including personality of the net value of 44*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

**MACKINTOSH.**—Mr. Harry Alexander Mackintosh, Colonial and spice broker, 9 Mincing Lane, London, who died on April 15 last, left estate valued at 1,889*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* gross, including personality of the net value of 1,353*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

**RUNDLE.**—Probate of the will of Mr. Charles Walter Rundle (Messrs. Hall & Rundle, chemists and dentists, Bath), who died on May 3, has been proved, the estate being valued at 1,412*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* gross, including personality 1,393*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

**STEINKOPFF.**—The estate of the late Mr. Edward Steinkopff, Lydlurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex, founder of the business of the Apollinaris Co., has been valued at 1,247,022*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* gross, including 1,193,635*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* in net personality. The greater part of the estate is left in trust, subject to the life-interest of his daughter, Mary Margaret Stewart-Mackenzie, for such charitable institutions as she may appoint. By a codicil her husband, Sir J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, and children are barred from participating in the residuary estate. Testator made various bequests to servants and to relatives in Germany.

## English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

## Breivities.

Much indignation has been caused in Far Cotton, a suburb of Northampton, by the wholesale poisoning of cats and dogs, which has been going on for some days.

By a fire which burnt out a draper's shop in Twyford Avenue, Portsmouth, on May 20, considerable damage was done to the branch pharmacy of Messrs. Brewis & McIntosh on an opposite corner of the street, the plate-glass front being shattered by the heat.

An inquest was held at Leicester, on May 21, on the body of Robert Allen (81), a retired chemist, who had lived in East Street. Dr. Crossley said death was due to heart-disease, and a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

A lad named Smith (14) has been sent to a reformatory school for four years by the Birkenhead Magistrates for stealing a bottle of vaseline, two boxes of tooth-powder, and other articles, value 4*s.*, from the shop of Mr. Robert D. Evans, chemist and druggist, 5 Greenway Road, Higher Tramere.

A correspondent, drawing attention to the Monmouth analyst's report in last week's issue (p. 749), says it is not fair to call the rice meal an adulterant of cream of tartar. As a matter of fact, the ground rice was present by a pure accident, a scoopful having accidentally been thrown into the cream-of-tartar cask.

At the Manchester County Court on May 21, before Judge Parry, Mrs. Edith Bagnall and her infant son were awarded 300*l.* compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the loss of the husband and father, Ernest H. Bagnall, chemist, formerly in the service of Messrs. Ivan Levinstein & Co., Ltd., chemical-manufacturers.

The Holborn Borough Council have made arrangements for the supply of prepared milk for infants who cannot be breast-fed, to be on sale at the Council's depôts at a reduced charge of 4*d.* per day per infant. The medical officer will likewise issue a leaflet upon the use of modified milk for infants, giving information as to the facilities offered for obtaining the milk at a reduced price.

The Sunderland Town Council have decided to make application to the Board of Trade for their consent to the Corporation being authorised to allow a rebate of 3*d.* per dozen to glass-manufacturers in respect of the use of tools, premises, machinery, and instruments, and of assistance rendered by such manufacturers for the purposes of verification and stamping of glass measures of one pint or under upon the premises of such manufacturers, provided that the manufacturers carry out an efficient preliminary test.

Dr. George Robert Adcock, the Christian scientist charged with the manslaughter of Major Whyte "by wilful neglect," again appeared at the Westminster Police Court on May 19. Dr. Freyberger, the pathologist, declared that the major died as a result of blood-poisoning. "Ektogan," the powder applied by Dr. Adcock to the wounds on the Major's body, was zinc dioxide, and would be injurious in its effect. The case was again adjourned.

The following chemists of Plymouth announce that on and after May 21 their establishments will be closed at 9.30 p.m. each day except Saturdays: Mr. D. Hollow, 159 North Road; Mr. W. Condy U'Ren, 55 Coubour Street; R. J. Hifley's executors, 7 Coubour Street; Mr. F. Augustus Spear, 68 Old Town Street; Mr. H. A. Roper, 68 Ebrington Street; Mr. S. R. Spurin, 28 Tavistock Road; Mr. R. F. Roper, 34 Tavistock Road; Mr. E. Browning, North Hill; and Mr. F. A. Roper, 58 Salisbury Road.

In view of the struggle that is now imminent between the P.A.T.A. and co-operative stores, the Civil Service Supply Association, Ltd., are advertising in the London daily papers a paragraph similar to that referred to in the *C. & D.* of May 6, 1905 (p. 686), regarding "Excessive Prices." At the same time the Co-operative Wholesale Society are sending to their branches glaring bills in red ink, with the word "Boycott" prominent, giving their version of the P.A.T.A. dispute. The bills are displayed in co-op. store windows.

### Drug-trade Appeal Fund.

The annual meeting of subscribers was held at St. Bride Institute, London, E.C., on May 22, Mr. Charles Umney (Chairman of the Trustees) presiding. The business was purely formal, consisting in the adoption of the trustees' report and financial statement. No calls had been made on the fund, which during the year grew a little by receipt of dividends amounting to 18*l.* 13*s.* As the year's expenses were only 8*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, the fund has increased by 10*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, and is now 688*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* On the motion of Mr. G. P. Pond, seconded by Mr. W. H. Grayson, the reports were adopted, and the following gentlemen were re-elected trustees: Messrs. Michael Carteighe, W. H. Fassett, Walter Hills, G. T. W. Newsholme, Thomas Tyrer, Charles Umney, and A. C. Wootton. The Chairman said that at a meeting of the trustees, held some time previously, the question was discussed as to whether those who had promised annual subscriptions should now be asked to send these in. He himself thought that as no calls were being made on the fund at the present time it was not necessary to call up these annual amounts, but that they should be left in reserve and drawn upon when further claims on the fund arise. He said that in regard to this he believed most of the trustees agreed with him, and he would like to hear the views of the subscribers. It was finally arranged that the sums mentioned be not called up at present, but that the Secretary keep a list of the names of those who had promised to subscribe annually and of the amounts of the annual subscriptions. Mr. Umney, who had come up from Bournemouth in order to preside, was heartily thanked for his attendance.

### Old and New Chemistry.

Sir James Dewar is endeavouring to instil respect for the old chemistry into the minds of those who frequent the Royal Institution. Last Saturday afternoon he gave the first of two lectures on the old and the new, the former being the subject of the day. It was a delightful exposition with little new in it. He mentioned that the late Thomas Young, of paraffin fame, made a collection of 2,000 ancient publications dealing with chemistry, and bequeathed them to the Glasgow University Library. Dr. John Ferguson, professor of chemistry there, has recently published two volumes of a synoptical catalogue of these pamphlets, etc., which he has been engaged on for twenty years, and Sir James praised it highly. He also pointed out in what directions the alchemists and those before them established certain chemical truths, and how these assist the moderns. One of the practical experiments shown was the melting of silver. The audience saw that a mere trace of lead in molten silver is shown by a brown film on the surface, which disappears. As the pure silver cools it gives off oxygen (occluded in the molten mass), a fact easily demonstrated by the ignition of a glowing taper. This non-oxidisable property of silver is one of the reasons why it is a "noble metal." Gold was so called for the same reason. Another beautiful effect was seen in the evaporation of a drop of liquid oxygen from a watch-glass. It behaves exactly like water in the spheroidal state, but there is this difference with the drop of oxygen—that when a certain point is reached a geometrical figure is seen within the drop, as shown upon the screen.—We observe that the fine oil-painting of Sir James Dewar lecturing in the Institution has been placed in the Theatre Vestibule. It contains portraits of the leading scientists of the present day, and is well worth inspection now that it is favourably placed.

### East Anglian Notes.

The first silver spoon shoot for 1906 of the D Company, 3rd V.B.N.R., took place recently and was won by Sergeant H. J. Heyhoe, chemist, Fakenham.

There has lately been a milk scare in Norwich, which city supplies municipal milk from a herd of cows grazing on a sewage farm. An epidemic of sore throats started the rumour, which was carefully nursed by some of the dairymen feeling the competition. Many chemists were appealed to for treatment, and, as is usual, their opinions were asked with some anxiety. Mr. W. Lincoln Sutton, F.I.C., has made exhaustive bacteriological examinations of the milk on the lines of Dr. Houston's published reports, and states that in every respect it is well above the latter's standards.

Much sympathy will be felt with Mr. M. Folkard, chemist, York, in the death of his son William, aged twenty-

one, which occurred at Norwich on Sunday morning. Deceased had been in the employ of Mr. J. F. Collin, pharmaceutical chemist, Norwich, for the last twelve months. On Saturday he attended a chemistry examination at the Technical School, not arriving back to his rooms until late in the evening. From this time all is conjecture, but it is submitted that the examination had caused a certain amount of excitement and consequent sleeplessness, so deceased had taken a powder to compose himself. By mischance he took cyanide of potassium, and the fact that he was an ardent photographer easily accounts for his possession of the poison in his room. The jury at the inquest took this view of the sad affair and returned a verdict of accidental death.

### The "Sham Cure."

A cripple named Ernest Miller pleaded guilty at the Clerkenwell Sessions on May 22 to stealing a watch and chain.—Miller said that he had worked for "Dr." Bodie.—The Judge: Who is he?—Detective Ratliffe: He goes on music-hall stages and pretends to cure crippled people. The prisoner used to go on and hop about and make out he had been cured. The next night he would be carried on again.—The Judge: He was one of the sham cures?—Yes, my Lord, and he got worse every night.—The prisoner was ordered eighteen months' hard labour.

### Photographic Convention.

The handbook containing the programme of the Photographic Convention has just been issued. It contains particulars of the Southampton meeting which begins on July 9, and is illustrated with half-tone pictures of some of the local spots of interest to visitors. A short, well-written account is given of the historical aspects of Southampton, the Isle of Wight, the New Forest, Winchester, and St. Cross. This is the coming-of-age meeting of the Photographic Convention, and a contingent of photographers from Havre is expected to take part in the proceedings.

### The Chiropodist's Corn-cure.

Mr. M. H. Fox, pharmaceutical chemist, of Hightown, Sandbach, gave evidence at the local police court, on May 19, in a case in which a chiropodist, named Thomas Moore, was prosecuted for obtaining money by false pretences. Moore had a stand in the Market, and sold "corn-cure plasters" which were represented to remove a corn in less than three minutes. Mr. Fox deposed that the material was nothing but gummed paper used for covering jam-jars. Moore was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour without the option of a fine.

### Optical Examinations.

The Spectacle-makers' examinations took place at the Carpenters' Hall, London, E.C., on May 14, the examiners being Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, Dr. C. V. Drysdale, Mr. C. E. Ellis, and Mr. J. T. Gradon. Mr. Hylton-Foster, Upper Warden, addressed the 150 candidates, and referred to the action of the Company in regard to the Opticians Bill. The Company is under no necessity to seek Parliamentary sanction for the examination-scheme, as the charter warrants all that is being done on behalf of spectacle-makers. The introduction of the Opticians Bill has been solely in consequence of a request from the General Board of Opticians.

### British Dental Association.

The annual meeting of this body was held in London last week, under the presidency of Mr. Leonard Matheson. The social events included a reception by the Lord Mayor on Thursday evening, and on Friday a dinner was held in the Hotel Cecil. At the latter the toast of "The British Dental Association" was proposed by Mr. J. Smith Whittaker, Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association, who referred to *Pentente cordiale* between the two Associations in respect of the Medical and Dentists Acts Amendment Bill, and said he thought the difficulties they had had to face in connection with bringing that matter before Parliament furnished an object-lesson of the arduous nature of the work that lay before the two Associations.

### Medicine-contracts.

The Derby Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. R. Gibbins & Co. for drugs for the ensuing year.

The Slough Urban District Council have appointed Mr. H. E. Walden to be chemist to the Council for the ensuing year.



The Bedford Education Committee have appointed Mr. J. H. Lloyd, chemist and druggist, to supply chemicals, etc., for the ensuing half-year.

The Dolgelly Board of Guardians, instead of adopting the recommendation of the Local Government Board that the Guardians should supply expensive drugs and medicines, have decided to allow the medical officers 1s. 3d. per pauper per annum for such medicines.

The Chorlton Board of Guardians on May 18 discussed a letter from the Local Government Board respecting Irish firms supplying medicines or medical and surgical appliances. The Clerk said the contract for druggists' sundries was held by a London firm, and he was quite sure that if an Irish firm were to offer better terms the Guardians would gladly avail themselves of it. Although the Board had publicly invited tenders he had no recollection of anyone from Ireland ever tendering.—Mr. Jenner Fust, Local Government Board Inspector, who was present, said there appeared to be an idea in Ireland that certain English firms had agreed to supply drugs below cost price in order to get rid of competition from Ireland.—The same subject came before the Ormskirk Board of Guardians on May 17, when it was stated that although the drug-tenders were open no tenders had ever been received from Irish firms.

At a meeting of the Andover Board of Guardians on May 18, a discussion arose respecting the contract with the chemists of the town for the supply of drugs, etc. Mr. F. Pearse said that although Mr. F. B. Wride, chemist and druggist, at present had the drug-contract, he noticed that several articles were supplied by Mr. C. Polgreen, chemist and druggist, which were not tendered for. Mr. Wride, he understood, made next to no profit on most of the goods supplied under the contract, but when something on which a little profit could be made was wanted, the order was given to another chemist.—The Workhouse Master stated that, in accordance with the custom of the Board, the contract for drugs was given to the chemists of the town in turn, but it had been decided that surgical dressings and other sundries were to be considered separately. It was his custom to follow the rota in these matters, so that in one year one chemist had the contract for drugs and the next year he supplied the sundries.—Mr. Pearse said the explanation had cleared up the matter, and the subject dropped.

#### Midland Notes.

Mr. Thomas Barclay has been appointed President of the Birmingham Liberal Association.

Several chemists in the town are giving free dainty tasting samples of certain medico-dietetic remedies largely advertised.

Mr. Tippetts, dispenser at Messrs. P. Harris & Co.'s, was another of those who assisted in swelling the harmony at the annual meeting of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

It is suggested that an invitation be sent to the Society of Chemical Industry, which is to hold its annual meeting in Manchester this year, to have its next year's meeting (1907) at Birmingham.

The veteran pharmacist Mr. W. B. Featherstone, F.C.S., writing to the "Mail," states "that dust swept up on the main roads can be mixed to form a tough, springy, clean, dustproof surface, a cross between Limner asphalte and macadam, at very little expense. I seldom see a road properly made in England, but it is a simple matter."

Cannon Street Stores, Birmingham, are to come down. This does not sound of much interest to pharmacy, but the place happens to have been the original home of all really scientific persons for many years. The school which existed there was visited by Priestley, Jacob Bell, and others. It had teachers such as George Shaw, and was the precursor of the Midland Institute which did so much for scientific study before the University and the Technical School were founded.

#### Cricket.

The first match in the Wholesale Chemists and Druggists' Cricket Championship League was played on May 19, between teams representing Davy Hill & Co. and May & Baker. The Southwark team scored 63, while their opponents from Battersea made 129 for five wickets.

On May 17 the Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club played the Notts Chemists A.C. The day proved fine, but cold,

and the ground at the Old County Ground, Aylestone Park, was in excellent condition. Play commenced about 2.45. Leicester having won the toss, batted first, and made 75. On going in to bat the Nottingham team scored only 49, so the home team won by 26 runs. After the match the company went to Winn's Café, Market Place, where high tea was served. Including the teams and friends, about 106 altogether sat down. Tea over, Mr. F. J. Brett, President of the Leicester Club, in a breezy speech, extended a most hearty welcome to the visitors, to which Mr. C. F. Carr responded, expressing thanks to the Leicester Club for their kindly hospitality and hearty reception, and said that the Notts team were waiting with pleasure for July 12, when they hoped to return the compliment on the occasion of the return fixture at Nottingham. The company then indulged in a progressive whist-drive. Mr. E. Tomlin and Mr. G. E. Marfitt acted as M.C.s, and had under their supervision twenty-six tables at which play continued in merry fashion until about 10.45, when the prizes, provided in part by Messrs. J. Richardson & Co. and Messrs. E. H. Butler & Co., were distributed by Mrs. Brett, the following being the fortunate winners: Ladies—Miss M. Hewitt, 174 points; Miss Creasy, 161; Mrs. E. B. Ward, 160. Gentlemen—Mr. Harrison, 153; Mr. Beverly, 151; Mr. Drayton, 151.

#### Sheffield Notes.

Councillor A. Russell Fex, F.L.S., chemist and druggist, on Tuesday evening presided at the second of the season's series of court and alley concerts promoted by the Corporation.

The City Council at their last meeting adopted a recommendation of a special committee that a sanatorium for consumptives should be established, at an estimated cost of 7,500/. Provision is to be made for forty to fifty beds, the cost of maintenance being estimated not to exceed 30s. per bed per week. The special committee were authorised to continue their investigations, and to prepare and submit a scheme.

An extract from the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph" of May 17, 1856, gives an interesting report of a cricket-match between a local team and one formed by officers from the barracks. Among the civilian players was Mr. J. T. Dobb, who scored four (run out) in the first innings and three (bowled) in the second. Mr. Dobb is well over three-score years and ten, but he is, happily, still "not out," and may be seen going down to business most days.

A local city councillor is telling rather a good story with reference to the petition placed for signature in Messrs. Boot's shops. His cook had been sent to one of these shops to make a purchase and returned with the information that everybody making a purchase in the shop had to sign a paper! The point of the story was that she had not the remotest idea that she was signing a petition against the Pharmacy Bill, but looked on the operation as part of a new regulation which had been put in force. Poor cook!

#### Assaulting the Exciseman.

At Bristol Police Court on May 18, Charles Dean Sellers, drug-store proprietor, High Street, Shirehampton, was summoned for obstructing an Inland Revenue officer in the course of his duty. From the evidence it appeared that an Inland Revenue officer, named Greenland, went to defendant's shop to inspect the methylated-spirit register. There appears to have been some bad blood between the parties owing to the officer having reported defendant on a previous occasion for exposing unstamped medicines. After inspecting the book and the stock of methylated spirit, a dispute ensued, and defendant struck Greenland in the mouth. Defendant deposed that he objected to Greenland's imperious manner in the shop, and said Greenland was the aggressor; he only struck out in self-defence. The Bench found that the defendant had committed an assault, and fined him 5/., including costs.

#### Drugs in Bournemouth.

The report of Mr. R. A. Cripps, public analyst for the county borough of Bournemouth, just issued, states, among other things, that during the year 1905 the samples analysed amounted to 300. Of twenty-five samples of drugs, twenty were genuine, four of poor or doubtful quality, two contained preservatives, and one was adulterated to the extent of 4 per cent.—The report of Mr. John Christie, the in-

spector under the Food and Drugs Acts, states that although a larger number of samples of drugs had been analysed during 1905 only two, or 4.8 per cent., were reported adulterated, as compared with 1904, when seven out of ten samples of drugs (or 70 per cent.) were reported to be either adulterated or deficient in some part. The two samples adversely reported against were tincture of iodine (which was deficient in iodine and in iodide of potassium) and cream of tartar (which contained 1.1 grain of lead per lb.). The latter sample, and a sample of Epsom salt, found to contain traces of iron, chloride of magnesium, and general dust, fibres, etc., had been purchased from an oil, colour, and dry-saltery stores. The majority of the samples of cream of tartar and tartaric acid had been obtained from grocers, and the analytical results of those samples showed a decided improvement in the quality as compared with the results in former years.

## Irish News.

{Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### The Sale of Sheep-dips.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have directed the Registrar to send the following letter to the Chairman and Secretary of each County Council in Ireland with a view to counteracting the mischievous effects of the statements which have been circulated by interested parties :

In reference to memoranda sent to you by the Irish Cattle-traders' and Stockowners' Association with regard to the sale of sheep-dips, my Council desires me to point out to you that the Pharmacy Amendment Act, 1890, established a grade of poison-sellers in Ireland, called registered druggists, to supply agricultural and other poisons throughout the country, and under this Act practically every person selling poison in Ireland at that time was registered, so that the statement made to you, that a large percentage of the trade in these dips has for very many years been done by non-registered traders, is without foundation.

We have now on our registers nearly 1,500 persons qualified to keep open shops for the sale of poisons, and there are many apothecaries also; my Council therefore thinks that it would be to the great danger of the public to increase this number at present, except by the addition of those who show their fitness by passing the examination.

As sheep-dips are put forward as the most necessary articles required by farmers, I am directed to point out that many of the best do not contain poison at all, and therefore may be sold by any trader without licence or qualification of any kind. In this connection I may mention that two out of the three dips recommended last year by Order No. 56 of the Department of Agriculture do not contain poison.

There are plenty of good dips made in Ireland of a non-poisonous character, which should be encouraged, and my Council hopes that your Board will not be hurried into passing resolutions on this matter by the misleading statements made to you, without full inquiry. The desire of my Council is that the law should be left as it is.

The Departmental Committee of the English Privy Council on Agricultural Poisons had no reference whatever to Ireland, and no representative from Ireland sat on the Committee, nor was any evidence from this country heard.

I put these facts before you to show that the present agitation to increase the number of poison-sellers is not in the interests of the Irish agriculturists, but it is being carried in the interests of English manufacturers; of this we have abundant proof.

The Irish Cattle-traders' and Stock-owners' Association are congratulating themselves on having aided in getting the Irish Clause restored to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. The result, the President of the Association said, "makes manifest the importance of organisation."

### Druggists' Hockey.

The hockey club in connection with Messrs. John Clarke & Co., wholesale druggists, Belfast, have just concluded a fairly successful season. It was the club's first year, and they competed in the Minor League, in which they finished sixth, winning seven matches and losing nine, and scoring 21 goals against 33.

### The Shop-hours Act.

In the Dublin Southern Divisional Police Court on May 17 Mr. Charles J. B. Dunlop, pharmaceutical chemist, 12 Camden Street, was fined 10s. and 10s. costs for not exhibiting a

notice of the Shop-hours Act in his pharmacy. [Mr. Dunlop informs us that the authorities did not consider that the notice, which was exhibited on the pharmacy side of the door, was in a "conspicuous place." This note may serve as a warning to other chemists.]

### The Fire Fiend.

The premises of Mr. T. E. Gordon, registered druggist, Gorey, co. Wexford, were burnt down in the early hours of Sunday, May 20. The town water-supply being shut off, nothing could be done to save the building, the bare walls only being left.

Motor-spirit is supposed to be the cause of a fire that burnt out the premises of Messrs. Robert Poole & Co., Ltd., chemists and druggists, 43 Michael Street, Waterford. The fire took place on Saturday night, May 19, damage amounting to 5,000l. being done.

### Personal.

Mr. F. T. Smith, registered druggist, the Medical Hall, High Street, Antrim, has been appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant registrar of marriages for the Antrim district. Mr. Smith is also a Town Commissioner.

Notice has been issued that creditors of the estate of the late Mr. James Gray Fyvie, pharmaceutical chemist, Coleraine, must furnish particulars of their claims before June 30 to Messrs. Crookshank, Leech & Davies, solicitors, 22 Kildare Street, Dublin.

At the last meeting of the South Dublin Guardians a resolution was passed, on the motion of Dr. J. C. McWalter, congratulating Mr. M. J. Hayes, pharmaceutical chemist and dispenser at the Peter Street Dispensary, Dublin, on his success in winning the gold medal at the Adelaide Hospital with the 30l. prize.

Dr. Henry Whitaker has just retired from the post of medical superintendent officer of health for Belfast on a pension of 300l. per annum. From 1857 till 1890 he carried on the leading druggists' business in the city, in partnership with the late Mr. W. J. Wheeler, in High Street, Belfast.

### A Druggist's Law Troubles.

At Belfast County Court on May 19, Robert Thompson, auctioneer, William Street, Lurgan, brought an action against Mr. Samuel Gibson, druggist, of 71 and 73 King Street, Belfast, to recover 20l. for alleged breach of warranty in the sale of a cow. The defence was a denial of the warranty. After hearing the evidence, the Judge dismissed the action on the merits.

At Belfast Bankruptcy Court on May 21, in the matter of Thomas Lamb, a bankrupt, an application was made for an order directing Mr. Samuel Gibson, wholesale druggist, of King Street, Belfast, to hand over a quantity of goods which he had got into his possession, including a showcase, castor oil, and other articles.—Judge Fitzgibbon said there was no doubt that the goods removed were the goods of the bankrupt. The only question was as to the showcase, and on the evidence he held that belonged to Mr. Gibson.—An order was made that the articles be returned in a week, or, as an alternative, that a sum of 10l. be paid. Three guineas costs were allowed.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### A Good Draw.

Mr. William Hustler, Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' representative in Scotland, got a 15l. picture at the annual prize drawing of the Glasgow Art Union.

### Fire.

A fire was discovered early on the morning of Wednesday, May 23, in the shop of Mr. J. Simpson, chemist and druggist, Marischal Street, Peterhead. The Fire-brigade were summoned, and the flames were subdued after half an hour's work, but the stock was considerably damaged.

### Business Changes.

Mr. Charles Kerr, pharmaceutical chemist, Dundee, has sold his Polepark branch to Mr. Milne.

Mr. Robertson, who was formerly with Messrs. Davidson & Gray, chemists, Nethergate, Dundee, is opening a new pharmacy in Gray Street, Broughty Ferry.



Messrs. James MacNiven, Grahamston, and Andrew Forrester, Falkirk, are opening new premises in the Main Street, Bainsford, Falkirk, as a chemists' and druggists'. Mr. Forrester is also opening a new shop in Laurieston, and premises in Newmarket Street, Falkirk, for the sale of photographic and optical goods.

#### Optical Examinations.

The Scottish examinations of the British Optical Association were held in Glasgow on May 11 and 12, at the Charing Cross Halls, Sauchiehall Street. Dr. Reginald Clay, D.Sc., B.A., the Principal of the Northern Polytechnic, Holloway, London, N., conducted the practical portion of the examination, and was assisted by Mr. F. M. Wingate and Mr. M. W. Dunscombe. Mr. James Lucking also assisted. There were over forty candidates. The theoretical examination took place on the Friday, the written papers of the candidates being sent to Dr. Cook, A.R.C.S., Bristol; Dr. Clay, D.Sc., London; and Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., Edinburgh.

#### Botanical.

The committee of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association have arranged botanical excursions to be held on June 1 to Inveresk (conducted by Mr. W. B. Cowie), on June 8 to Currie (conductor, Mr. J. Rutherford Hill), and on June 15 to Colinton (with Mr. William Duncan in charge). The summer meeting will be held at 36 York Place on June 21, when a practical demonstration will be given by Mr. Rutherford Hill. Non-members (particularly students) are cordially invited to attend the excursions, further particulars of which may be obtained from Mr. A. F. Stronach, 8 Roseneath Street, Edinburgh. Entrants for the Bowman Botanical Prize should send in their names before July 1, and all entries for the Dott Physics Prize must be sent to the Secretary not later than June 9.

#### A Joint Excursion.

The annual joint excursion of the Edinburgh and District Chemists' Trade Association and Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association has been arranged for Wednesday, June 20. The destination is Tighnabruaich, situated on the Kyles of Bute, and the route is as follows: The Edinburgh party leave Princes Street Station at 7.10 A.M., and proceed direct to Gourock. The Glasgow party leave the Central Station at 8.45, and at Gourock the parties unite, and proceed on board the saloon steamer *The Lord of the Isles*, and sail *via* Rothesay and the Kyles of Bute to Tighnabruaich, which will be reached at eleven o'clock. The headquarters for the day are to be at the Royal Hotel, and in the unfortunate event of a wet day a large hall will be at the disposal of the party, where music, dancing, etc., can be enjoyed. Driving, boating, walking, hill-climbing are all possible features of the afternoon's programme, and the advance party which has gone over the route vouch for the fact that there need not be a dull moment. Luncheon will be served in the hotel at 12.30, and the afternoon steamer leaves at 4.40, tea being served on board at 5 P.M. Glasgow is reached about 7.20 and Edinburgh at 9.40. Tickets are obtainable from Mr. G. H. C. Rowland (Secretary Edinburgh Association), 117 Princes Street, Edinburgh, or Mr. James Lennox (Secretary Glasgow Association), 6 Queen Margaret Place, Glasgow.

#### Sport.

The May competition of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club for the "Gibson Handicap Medal" took place over the Braids on Wednesday, May 16. A large number of players turned out, but the scoring was high, owing to the inclement weather. The following are the prize-winners: 1 and 2 a tie, Mr. J. Finlay 80 (scratch), and Mr. A. Crosbie 89-9=30; 2 and 3 a tie, Mr. G. F. Anderson 98-17=81, and T. Miller 89-8=81. The Hole and Hole Competition has now reached the fourth round. The following remain to compete: Messrs. H. B. Case *v.* D. N. Wylie, D. S. Phelps *v.* W. M. Manson, D. Pringle *v.* G. F. Anderson, and T. Miller *v.* A. F. Dawson. At the spring meeting of the Mortonhall Club, held on Saturday, May 19, in pouring rain, Mr. J. Finlay won the MacKenzie Prize with the excellent score of 77-6=71.

Monday was Victoria Day in Edinburgh, and pestle-wielders took advantage of it. Those in the Edinburgh Pharmacy Golf Club played off their Spring Competition at Gullane. They left Edinburgh at 6.55 A.M., in perfect

weather. Play was close and exciting, seven strokes covering the first nine men. The competition resulted as follows: 1 G. Philp, 2 and 3 (tie) J. M. Dickson and R. Alexander, 4 A. Mallen.

The annual general meeting of the Eastern District of Stirlingshire Medical and Pharmaceutical Bowling Association was held on Thursday, May 17. Mr. James MacNiven, chemist, Grahamston, president, in the chair. Mr. Andrew Forrester, chemist, Falkirk, secretary, submitted his annual report, which was considered satisfactory. The following were appointed as office-bearers for the next session: President, Dr. Fraser, Falkirk; Vice-President, Mr. John W. Bennie, chemist, Polmont Station; Committee, Dr. Smith, Dr. Gardener, and Dr. Stewart, Falkirk; and Messrs. James MacNiven, Grahamston; Robert Sinclair, Falkirk; and R. Marshall, Grangemouth. Mr. Forrester was unanimously re-appointed secretary.

## India and the East.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

MESSRS. MITCHELL, BARDSLEY & Co., of Calcutta, large importers of methylated and rectified spirits, have filed a petition in insolvency.

VÖLKE & SCHRODER's pharmacy, which has been carried on for many years in Shanghai, has been recently converted into a joint-stock company, with a capital of 80,000 Mexican dollars.

CHEMIST TO THE RESCUE.—During a circus performance in Calcutta last month a performing lion attacked its tamer, a chemist's assistant in the audience attending to the wounded man on the spot.

MR. JAMES WRIGHT, representing S. Maw, Son & Sons and Lorimer & Co., Ltd., and Mr. Alexander Mackie, representing Dakin Bros., were both working the Straits Settlements when the mail left.

RAT-EXTERMINATION IN THE PUNJAB.—The Government has sanctioned the purchase in the Lahore market of a ton of the poison known as "Common-sense Rat-extermiator," at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,328 (888l.).

MR. C. B. ROBINSON, J.P. (Thomson & Taylor, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists), has been appointed an Honorary Magistrate for the City of Bombay. Mr. Robinson has also been elected Master of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association for the ensuing year.

AN ORDINANCE came into effect on April 1 in Ceylon making it compulsory upon every person wishing to practise as a physician or surgeon to be officially registered. One of the first to register was Sir Allan Perry, the P.C.M.O. of Ceylon.

INDIAN TOXICOLOGY.—Captain F. N. Windsor, of the Indian Medical Service, has just issued a convenient little volume (intended to be of practical use to medical men), in which he describes fully those poisons which are used in India, omitting such as are only toxicological curiosities.

SCIENTIFIC FORESTRY.—It is proposed to raise the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun to the status of a college, and to establish in connection with it an institute of forest research, thus placing forestry in India on a level, in respect to scientific inquiry, with agriculture and veterinary science.

THE MORPHINE ORDINANCE.—At Singapore, on April 18, five Chinese were charged with keeping a place for administering morphine, and with being in possession of more than 5 grains of morphine. One was fined \$100 on the first count; on the second count one was fined \$250, another was fined \$100, and the others were discharged.

BISLEY BOUND.—Captain W. Donald Smith, of Messrs. W. E. Smith & Co., Ltd., Madras, with his selected team of Anglo-Indian marksmen, is to compete at Bisley this year. The men have been selected from nearly every corps in India, and, if they shoot up to their Indian form, should give a good account of themselves. Captain and Mrs. Donald Smith sailed from Bombay on May 12 in the *Arabia*.

ANOTHER LAB. WANTED.—The Government of India is considering a proposal to establish a second bacteriological laboratory for the preparation of serums for the inoculation of animals, it being felt that the present laboratory at

Mukhtesar serves Upper and Central India only. Some suitable place in Southern India is therefore being sought for the location of the new laboratory

**CARBIDE-OF-CALCIUM REGULATIONS.**—The Board of Trade have received from the India Office a copy of the consolidated rules to regulate the importation, possession, sale, and transport of carbide of calcium which, under instructions from the Government of India, are being issued by the local Governments and administrations in India.

**TENT-PEGGING.**—Mr. W. Wilson, chemist, Rawalpindi, who is a native of Maryport, is Troop Sergeant-Major of the Punjab Light Horse, and has won the Newcomen Challenge Cup for tent-pegging with a score of 334 points, the next highest score being 271. The Commandant, in congratulating Mr. Wilson in a regimental order, pays a high tribute to his soldierly qualities.

**ANTI-OPIMUM PILLS** seem to be in great demand in the Straits Settlements, and their vendors claim for them the virtue, if not of curing the opium-habit, at least of affording such relief as shall allay the craving for chandu and render its purchase unnecessary. On April 14, Chin Fok Sing was fined \$10 for being in possession of 500 of these illicit pills. The pills were confiscated.

**PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN.**—The papers communicated to this Society at recent meetings included one by Mr. K. Keimatsu, on "The Ethereal Oils Obtained from the Cinnamon-tree" (*Cinnamomum Loureirii*, Nees) in the province of Ki-i. The author made a comparative examination of the oils obtained by distillation from the leaves, stems, and roots, and found that the oil obtained from the leaves contains chiefly citral, and the oils from the stems and roots both contain cinnamic aldehyde as their chief constituent. He also proved the presence of camphene in root oil and the presence of cineol, linalool, and a small quantity of eugenol in the oils from both leaves and stems.—A method of separating (with a solution of borax and glycerin) and of identifying (by Morell's colour-reaction) benzoic acid present, together with salicylic acid, in Saké was described by Mr. T. Akiyama.—Pomegranate-bark has been investigated by Mr. K. Irokawa. The author took several kinds of commercial pomegranate-bark, and estimated quantities of the alkaloids contained in them according to the method given in the German Pharmacopœia. He found that there is no distinct difference as to the quantities of the alkaloids contained in the bark of roots, stems, and branches; so he recommends the use of pomegranate stem-bark in the new Japanese Pharmacopœia which is now being revised.

**JAPANESE JOTTINGS.**—There are 562 candidates for the qualification of "pharmacist" this term in Japan.—An odourless ichthylol has been invented by Dr. J. Shimoyama. The elimination of the odour has, it is said, not impaired the therapeutic value of the ichthylol, and it is cheaper than the imported article. ["Ichthylol" is the trademark of the Ichthylol Co., Hamburg, and this bit of news has no reference to their product. Ed.]—A Red Cross Society Hospital is to be built at Momoyama, Osaka.—The discovery of an adulterated drug in the dispensary attached to the Imperial Household has occasioned much surprise among the chemists and druggists of Tokio.—The Japanese patent-medicine proprietor is apparently even more pushful than his Western contemporary, for our Osaka correspondent informs us that many proprietors of patent medicines in that city are not only cutting their prices, but are giving away household furniture, watches, and shopfittings as an extra inducement to purchasers.—The Act instituting a drawback on alcohol for medical use was recently abolished at a Session of the Japanese Diet.—The general meeting of the Japan Pharmacists' Association was held on April 9, at the rooms of the Imperial Educational Association at Tokio. The ordinary meeting was held on the two previous days. Among the papers given were "Manufacture of Diastase from Sugar," by Mr. F. Ando; "Medical Requirements in the Russo-Japanese War," by Mr. N. Yatanabe; and "Glass Receptacles for Medicine," by Mr. H. Urushihara. The members visited the medical warehouse of the Army, the Institute for the Study of Infectious Diseases, the technical laboratory, and the Institution of Marine Products.

## French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

**PHARMACIENS DÉPUTÉS.**—The General Elections in France were terminated on Sunday, May 20, one of the results being that eight pharmaciens will sit as members of the new Parliament here. They are MM. Astier, Bachimont, Chameralat, Féron, Morel, Renar, Selle, and Schmidt, and for the most part they are already well known both in professional and political circles.

**GLASSWARE AT EU.**—In his annual report on the trade of Tréport and Eu the British Consul notes that the glassware export amounted to 6,027 tons. This ware mainly consists of bottles for chemists, perfumers, sauce-makers, and manufacturers of various alimentary products. The industry depends largely on the British market. "The models supplied by firms," says the Consul, "are very carefully copied, and the work is highly finished. It is this that gives it an advantage over German and Belgian ware of a similar character."

**HEAD OF STATE COMPLIMENTS LADY STUDENT.**—The premises of the Paris Association of Pharmacy Students are, as a rule, ungraced by the presence of the fairer sex (save on such exceptional and festive occasions as the visit of members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to Paris and their wives and sisters). But at the Students' General Association (from which the pharmacists seceded) gallantry is the order of the day. A lady librarian (Mlle. Tronçay, medical student) has just been elected. She accompanied the deputation of the Association to the Elysée recently, where President Fallières specially noticed and complimented her. He said he was sorry he was not a young student again. Your Gascon is nothing if he is not gallant.

**A CONGRESS ECHO.**—Professor P. Carles, of Bordeaux, who is a specialist on the chemistry of viticulture, read two communications on his favourite subject at the recent Congress of Applied Chemistry at Rome. The first of his papers, on "The Estimation of Tartaric Acid," Dr. Carles devoted to an explanation of the Goldenberg and Gèromont process, and the precautions that must be observed if exact results are desired. In the second paper, the author, who began his viticultural studies when a practising pharmacist, urged that Italian pharmacists should take up the subject of the valuation of tartaric derivatives. Dr. Carles contends that the pharmacist, by his scientific training and his connection with trade, is particularly fitted to cope with such commercial questions, and that viticulture would benefit immensely.

**WHAT'S IN A NAME?**—The use of adjectives as pharmacy titles—the Pharmacie Normale, Centrale, Populaire, Moderne, etc.—is common enough in France nowadays. But passing down one of the main streets of St. Etienne, when in that town on business the other day, I ran across what appeared to be a decidedly original designation—the "Pharmacie Tardive" (the Behindhand Pharmacy). In fact, it aroused my curiosity sufficiently to induce me to refer to the local directory. This explained the apparent eccentricity, Tardive turning out to be simply the name of the proprietor. A curious old house at Dijon, where business also took me, is quaintly named the "Pharmacie du Coin du Miroir" (Looking-glass Corner Drug-store). This is just at the corner of the rue de la Liberté (the main street of the Burgundian capital) and the rue Bossuet, and was founded in 1786.

## BRITISH PHARMACY UP TO DATE.

By A VISITOR TO PARIS.

Is there a pleasanter spring stroll than under the arcades of the rue de Rivoli with the trees of the Tuileries in their tenderest spring foliage on the right and the attractive shops on the left? It has all the verdant charm of the western half of Piccadilly, with a Parisian brightness all its own.

It was a glorious May afternoon—so sunny, in fact, that the shopkeepers had drawn the sun-blinds between the pillars of the arcades (for they face due south) to prevent their wares from becoming unduly faded; and it was on a huge blind that thus, so to speak, barred my way that I noticed the inscrip-



tion "Béral & Co., English and American Chemists." It flashed across my mind that I had read in the *C. & D.* of the removal of this "classic house," and I stopped to investigate. The new place is handsomely got up in polished mahogany, with gilt inscriptions on a black ground, "Pharmacie-Béral & Co.—Pharmacy," and so on. The corner site is a conspicuous but not an extensive one, and the most has been made of every inch of space. A neat case on the corner wall is devoted to Gosnell's perfumery and the Suez dental specialities, and every inch of the window is filled with preparations that are old friends: Eno's fruit-salt, Pond's extract, Sozodont, and syrup of figs; soaps (Pears', Vinolia, Wright's coal-tar, etc.), Colgate's goods and Elliman's embrocation; while citrate of magnesia, seidlitz powders, peppermint lozenges, etc., which figure in all pharmacies abroad which cater for the Briton, are skilfully placed *en évidence*.

M. Georges Dethan, the proprietor, was on hand, and I accepted an obliging offer to show me over. The inside is on much the same lines as the exterior—mahogany, white, and gold. The counters and wall-cases are glazed to the very floor to show a selection of proprietaries, the number and variety of which would cause a cold shudder to run down the spine of those who dream of effacing such preparations off the face of the earth. On one wall the rows of shelves—all mirror-backed (which, in this sunny street, makes the pharmacy a sort of Palace of Dazzling Light)—are given over to the usual jars, all labelled in Latin as befits a British pharmacy. Some of them are the Béral's original set in Empire-style porcelain, with sphinxes, serpents, Medusa's heads, and similar classical ornaments from the old rue de la Paix Pharmacy. The shop is lighted by gas—the newest thing in mantle-burners of course—but electric ampoules, cunningly concealed, show up the window and inscriptions at nightfall.

The poison-cupboard, with its specially shaped, coloured, and labelled bottles, is well designed and well placed, apart and out of the way, yet handy enough when wanted. The floor is in tiles, and the ceiling handsomely ornamented in relief, and the good old fashion of coloured carboys is respected.

There is a dispensary behind the shop, but the principal dispensing-counter is installed on the mezzanine floor, to which we ascended by one of those uncomfortable but convenient spiral staircases. The silent solitude of the little room and its pleasant look-out on to the Tuileries Gardens made me rather envy the lot of the dispenser. All preparations are close to hand on the floor-to-ceiling shelves which are a necessity in such comparatively small highly rented premises, and there are also stock-rooms and stores of various kinds. Numbered cupboards and a complete system of card indexes are among the up-to-date methods which distinguish this newly installed establishment.

"And what are these little cupboards?" I inquired, pointing to two little deal places about 4 ft. high. "Oh, those are the beds for the night-duty men," was the explanation, and the door being opened showed a couple of those little folding iron beds which are so popular in French flats where an extra person has sometimes to be "put up." Certainly, as an object-lesson in making the most of space, this establishment must be hard to beat.

A peculiarity of these arcaded rue de Rivoli premises, which one does not recognise at first, is that the upper stores and cellars are always roomier than the ground floors—the width of the pavement being gained in each case. When we went down to the cellar I found that the people in the street above were walking over our heads—the basement extending to the outside edge of the pavement. This makes a good roomy place for storage and the rougher and heavier operations generally; still, the necessity of utilising every square foot is evident. I noticed a huge cylinder of gas, which "sits perched up aloft" like the cherub in the song, and shelves—always shelves from floor to ceiling. I fully appreciated the value, not to say the necessity, of card indexes and numbered cupboards by the time I had explored the recesses of the three stores.

In reply to my question as to whether the removal of a pharmacy so far from its original site would not imply loss of trade—at any rate of a temporary character—M. Dethan answered in the negative. He assured me his old customers patronise the new establishment, and held a very favourable opinion of the possibilities of the rue de Rivoli as a business street. With Rumpelmayer's fashionable tea-rooms, the Galignani Library, and the (yet incomplete) branch of the Grand Hotel to the west of the pharmacy, and the Louvre (shop, museum, and hotel) and the Hotel Regina and numberless other hotels and tea-shops frequented by an Anglo-American *clientèle* further east, he considered the "passing" trade would be as good as in the rue de la Paix, and "the rue de Rivoli has only one side"; for it is a singular fact that even in the finest weather almost everyone walks under the arcades, and few on the pleasant garden side of the street. The number of people who came in during my brief visit demonstrated the correctness of his views.

## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.  
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.  
Northern District Chemists' Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

### Cape Colony.

Mr. A. WALSH, Chairman of Lennon, Ltd., has been elected Vice-President of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

**BUSINESS MOVEMENTS.**—Mr. Rudolph Demuth (London, Cape Town, etc.) has removed his Cape Town office to Thomson, Watson's Buildings, Adderley Street. Messrs. Martin Elgar, Ltd., are in charge of Mr. Demuth's South African interests.—Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., are making extensive alterations to their building in Adderley Street, Cape Town.—Mr. A. Salinger, representing the Vinolia Co., Ltd., was in Cape Town when the mail left.—Mr. Arthur Mills, chemist and druggist, has disposed of the Midland Pharmacy, Cradock, to Mr. F. Gionre, an old assistant of his. Mr. Mills is returning home.

**CUSTOMS UNION TRADE.**—From the monthly returns relating to the external trade of British South Africa we find that the total value of the imports during March amounted in value to 3,126,288*l.*, against 2,540,169*l.* in February and 2,727,858*l.* in January. Durban had the largest share of the imports—viz., 848,442*l.*—Port Elizabeth being second with 773,561*l.*, and Cape Town third with 628,853*l.* The grand total of exports during March was 3,277,489*l.*, against 3,327,798*l.* in February. Over two millions of this amount was raw gold and diamonds. The imports of drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs show an all-round improvement compared with the January and February figures. They are as follows: Cape Colony, 38,429*l.*; Natal, 18,956*l.*; Orange River Colony, 6,685*l.*; Transvaal, 45,252*l.*; Southern Rhodesia, 4,046*l.*; North-Western Rhodesia, 43*l.*

**SHIPPING-FREIGHTS INQUIRY.**—Reuter's correspondent at Cape Town cabled on May 16 that the conclusions of the Shipping Conference held at Pietermaritzburg in March have been published, and that the whole series of resolutions was adopted unanimously. In view of a despatch from Lord Elgin, the Conference leaves to the Imperial Government the responsibility of dealing with the situation. It considers the reductions offered in Sir Donald Currie's letter of January 5 inadequate, and opposes the extension of the rebate system proposed in it. The Conference recommends that, pending the proposed inquiry by the Imperial Government, Lord Elgin shall be asked to negotiate with the shipowners in conjunction with the colonial agents for a further reduction of rates, on the basis that Government freights shall remain free and other shippers be treated alike for a term of one year, with provisions regarding sailings and arbitration as laid down at the London Conference.

**BUSINESS** (writes our Cape Town correspondent), both retail and wholesale, is better at the Cape now than it has been for many months. The continuance of hostilities in German South-West Africa does much for Cape Town, and drug-travellers covering the northern districts of the Colony near the German border report good business as a result of the vast amount of transport passing across for the Germans. Maringo, the Damara in revolt, came down to the river after capturing all the German supplies in the vicinity, and said he was *en route* for Jerusalem and Warmbad. He said he would fight till he could hold out no longer, then if forced to surrender would do so to the Cape Government. He wanted to get meal from those on the Cape side, but the Cape Mounted Police refused to allow it to pass. Good trade is done with the natives in medicine, and it is presumed that their "Red Cross" organisation treasures



Aambey Mixtuur, Gal en Slym Mixtuur, and its Huis Apotheek generally, to say nothing of Diapalm Plyster. Business and war seem to go hand in hand. Trade really follows the war-flag, but South African experience goes to show that immediately hostilities cease trade goes down with a run. So far the trouble in Natal has not had much effect in trade circles there, but then the fighting has only just commenced. There are rumours galore as to what the new Customs tariff is like. Every now and again someone "learns on good authority"; but there is little authentic yet, and, in any case, British manufacturers have a very good idea in what way they will be affected. Meanwhile South African buyers are ordering from hand to mouth, the new duties being the excuse, and it is not expected that indents will go forward as readily as they should till the trade has the information it now awaits.

### Natal.

Mr. TYSON, cash chemist, Greyville Junction, is the latest addition to the already numerous drug-stores in Durban.

### Transvaal.

Mr. C. BRYDGES, representing Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., of London and Liverpool, was in Johannesburg when the mail left.

MUCH UNEASINESS is felt in Transvaal business circles owing to the native disturbance in Natal. Five hundred Transvaal Volunteers, among whom were several members of the Transvaal Medical Staff Corps, have left Johannesburg for the scene of action.

**BUSINESS CHANGES.**—The Eagle Dispensary, Ltd., has been removed from End Street, Doornfontein, to 126 Market Street, on the route of the new electric trams.—The Norwood Pharmacy, Norwood, which was opened a couple of years ago by the late Mr. A. Young, has been taken over by Mr. W. S. Greig, formerly with Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co., Cape Town and Johannesburg.—Messrs. A. Cohen & Co., chemists, corner of Market and West Streets, Johannesburg, have temporarily removed their business to 34 Market Street. The old premises are being pulled down, and a handsome three-storey building is to be erected, into which the firm will move when ready for occupation.

**THE METRIC SYSTEM.**—A draft Ordinance "to consolidate and amend the law relating to weights and measures" in the Transvaal has been issued. It is proposed to base the standards for weights and measures on the metric system, making the kilogram the unit of weight. A clause in the Ordinance, however, gives provisional permission to use other standards "until such time as the use of the metric system of weights and measures shall have become obligatory by law in the United Kingdom, and for a period of six months thereafter." Provision is made in the Ordinance for the assizing and periodical inspection of weights and measures, and the use of spring-balances, etc., is prohibited. The Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society were asked, along with other societies, to give evidence, and three delegates were sent—Messrs. Ingram, Rennie, and Leeds. The part chiefly concerning chemists—the adoption of the metric system—was agreed to by the pharmaceutical delegates with certain reservations. For instance, the delegates insisted that the gram should be made the unit instead of the kilogram, and that an alteration should be made in the currency.

**OPIUM ON THE RAND.**—At Johannesburg on April 16, Louis Ginsberg was charged with importing 160 lb. of opium into the Transvaal without a permit, and was fined 75*l.*, with the option of six months' imprisonment.—On April 19, two Chinese storekeepers living in Wolluter Road, Ferreira's Town, were sent to prison for two months with hard labour for having sold opium to a Chinese mine-labourer.—A discussion took place at a meeting of the Transvaal Medical Council on the same day in regard to correspondence with the general manager of the Labour Importation Agency. Exception had been taken by the Department to 2 lb. of opium in one month having been prescribed for a Chinese coolie. The President said that experts had been consulted, and they had stated that the quantity of opium consumed by habitual smokers was 4 lb. per mensem. The Labour Importation Association asked whether the Council was pre-

pared to request Government to introduce legislation to control the supply of opium, but that was a question that needed some consideration. Eventually a proposition by Dr. Napier that a letter be addressed to the Labour Importation Agency to the effect that the Council is not in favour of asking Government to pass legislation restricting the power of medical men to prescribe opium was carried.

### TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD.

THE monthly meeting of the Board was held in Johannesburg on April 20, the members present being Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie (President), Messrs. B. Owen Jones, R. Butters, and J. R. Jones.

Applications were received from sixteen candidates for the forthcoming examination, all of which were accepted.

Some discussion took place regarding the proposal to discontinue the pharmaceutical classes conducted by the Transvaal Technical Institute unless more support was forthcoming. It had been suggested that the Pharmacy Board should assist the Institute in the carrying-on of those classes by entering into some arrangement whereby students would require to undergo a course of training at the Technical Institute; but, after fully considering the matter, the Board decided that it was not possible in the meantime to entertain a proposal of this nature.

The Board, however, desired it to be known that it was in complete sympathy with the classes conducted by the Institute, and trusted they would be given a fair trial. It further desired to recommend all intending candidates for the Board's examination to attend the course of instruction given.

Applications for admission to practise in the Transvaal as chemists and druggists, received from the following, were approved: Messrs. P. A. Barker, C. H. Dixon, D. R. Ramsay, and A. W. Ventham.

### Canadian Notes.

AN ASSISTANT in a drug-store at Whitby, Ontario, gave a man morphine tablets in mistake for calomel tablets. The man died, and an inquest has been held.

A GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE raided some grocery-stores in Brockville early in the month, and obtained carbolic acid in one or two places. One grocer has been fined \$20.

**MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—A sum of \$2,027 to the credit of the general fund and \$1,455 to that of the building fund was the satisfactory financial statement presented to the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Montreal Collegiate of Pharmacy last month by Mr. E. Muir, Secretary-Treasurer. Fifty-eight students were in attendance during the session of 1905-6. The scrutineers, Messrs. L. A. Bernard and C. E. Scarff, reported the following election of officers—the President (Mr. David Watson) and the Secretary-Treasurer (Mr. E. Muir) having been returned by acclamation: Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Chapman; Executive Board, Messrs. John E. Tremble, E. Giroux, A. E. DuBerger, A. Goyette, W. Albert, Thomas R. Houlding, F. J. Leduc, R. W. Williams, and C. J. Covernton.

**TRADE-COMPETITION.**—Referring to the proposal of the British Board of Trade to send a Commission to Canada to investigate the nature of the competition encountered in that colony by British manufacturers, the "Montreal Star" says: "It is remarkable, in view of the preferential duty, that British manufacturers have not made greater headway. Between 1897 and 1905 the dutiable British imports increased by about sixteen million dollars, while those from the United States increased by thirty-eight millions. This disparity is mainly due to geographical proximity. Moreover, the shrewd Americans, instead of grumbling at our tariff, establish branch factories in Canada. In this keen rivalry it is very difficult for the British manufacturer to compete. In order to hold his own in competition with the United States he will find it necessary to establish factories in Canada and so keep in touch with the requirements of his customers."



## Colonial and Foreign News.

MR. RENZO TETTAMANZI, pharmaceutical chemist, who has had a cosmopolitan experience, has been appointed principal of the English and foreign department in the Cooperativa Farmaceutica-Milano, Piazza del Duomo, Milan, the largest pharmacy in that city. Mr. Tettamanzi was for some time with Lewis Wing, Ltd., Weston-super-Mare. He was also with Lawrence, of Bournemouth, and in Cofman's International Pharmacy, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

GERMAN POTASH SALTS.—The Bill which has for its object the imposition of an export-duty on potash salts has been rejected by the Taxation Committee of the Imperial Diet. The increasing exports to the United States and the desire not to do anything to prejudice the impending discussion of a new treaty of commerce between Germany and that country are the chief reasons for the rejection of the Bill. It is the intention of the Prussian Government to hasten the development of the State potash-mining fields in order to obtain greater influence in the potash-industry.

MEDICINES FOR RUSSIA.—The latest things permitted to enter the Russian Empire through the Customs are fluid extracts of condurango, damiana, cubebs, American wormseed, and chenopodium ambrosioides; sodium and calcium glycerophosphates, the same with nuclein, and calcium and iron glycerophosphates, made by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.; muiracithin pills, made by Messrs. Noris Zahn & Co., Berlin; Dick's ointment for wounds; and haematium-glausch aromatisches eisen mangelelixir, made by Messrs. C. E. Clewein, Crems, Austria. The same order (No. 7443 of April 11) also admits tablones and capsuloids, made by the Capsuloid Co., London. Among the prohibited articles are several kinds of suppositories which as a class the Russian authorities regard as perishable, therefore prohibited, medicines.

CHEMICALS AT BILBAO.—The manufacture and importation of chemical products for agricultural purposes in the Bilbao district are greatly increasing. It is stated that a large tract of land in the vicinity of the rivers Cadagua and Nervion is about to be acquired by the "Sociedad General de Industria y Comercio" for the establishment of works for the production chiefly of sulphuric acid and superphosphates. To meet the quantities now required large consignments of the latter are imported from abroad. At present the above company is engaged in building works at Zuazo, Vizcaya, for an annual output of 4,000 tons of sulphuric acid, nitro-glycerin, and other explosives. In regard to tar-products the local output is about 6,000 tons per annum, chiefly creosote and a small quantity of carbolic acid; of the former about 1,500 tons is annually exported to France, and about 50 tons of the latter is sent to Germany.

AUSTRIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.—Instructions have now been issued in Austria in connection with the new Customs tariff, which deal intimately with the importation of the medicines to Austria. The importation of the poisonous drugs is only permissible to scientific institutions (academies), or to authorised retailers of poison. Medicinal preparations of all kinds, cosmetics, and dietetic articles may only be imported by special permission, or for chemists, scientific medicinal institutes, or for wholesale trade by licensed drug-stores. Sera and lymphs may only be imported from certain recognised sources by chemists, scientific institutions, public hospitals, doctors, and veterinary surgeons, but not by wholesale druggists or other agents. Small quantities of medicines, which travellers carry for their own use, or which people living on the borders have got from neighbouring chemists with prescriptions from known doctors, are free from Customs-duty; and wholesale druggists may get general permission for certain medicinal preparations and sundries. The importation of artificial sweeteners is forbidden; however, chemists and druggists and wholesale grocery dealers may import, by permission of the political authority, those articles the import of which is sanctioned by the Minister of the Interior, such as saccharin and its combinations, as well as "Kristalose" and "Zuckerin" under certain specified conditions.

## Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

[Sent to the Commons.]

THE Government's Poisons and Pharmacy Bill came before the House of Lords on its Third Reading stage on Tuesday, May 22, and within a very few minutes was passed and sent down to the Commons. A somewhat protracted debate upon the motion to go into Committee on the Government's Criminal Appeal Bill deferred the consideration of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill until an hour and a half after their Lordships met, and it was not until about ten minutes past six that Lord Crewe had an opportunity of moving that his Bill should be allowed to pass through its final stage in the Peers' Chamber. There was a very full muster of peers when the House met. The Lord President of the Council was in his place from the outset, sitting to the right of the Marquis of Ripon, the Leader of the House, while other Ministers present included Lord Elgin, Lord Tweedmouth, Earl Carrington, and Earl Beauchamp. On the back benches on the Government side were noticed Lord Burghclere, Lord Coleridge, and Lord Brassey, while on the Bishops' bench near the Woolsack were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Ripon and Salisbury. Lord Lansdowne was present in his place to lead the Opposition, in company with Lord Halsbury, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Londonderry, Earl Cawdor, and Lord Salisbury. Other peers present included the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Rutland, Viscount Goschen, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Alverstone, and the Earl of Jersey. A few representatives of the drug-trade were in the precincts, including the President and Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. A. C. Wootton, and Mr. Milne (Boots, Ltd.). Mr. Goddard Clarke and Mr. Winfrey also dropped into the House. Upon the conclusion of the debate upon the Criminal Appeal Bill there was a general exodus of noble lords, leaving about forty to witness the final stage of the Lord President's Bill in the Upper House. The noise of outgoing peers and the conversing of attendants of the House under the Gallery prevented Lord Crewe speaking for half a minute, and he waited, with a good-natured smile upon his face, until the Chamber was restored to comparative quietude; then amendments were agreed to in three minutes, and the Lord Chancellor, rising from the Woolsack, announced that on the motion that the Bill should be passed "the Contents have it."

### REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Earl of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, formally moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Lord Chancellor having put the motion from the Woolsack,

#### THE COMPANY CLAUSE.

Lord Crewe again rose and said: I will only trouble your Lordships with amendments to two clauses. The first amendment is upon Clause 4. Clause 4 is the clause which was dealt with by the amendment of my noble friend opposite (Lord Ebury) relating to the use of the title of "chemist and druggist." Since your Lordships dealt with the last stage of the Bill we have had the advantage at the Privy Council of the presence of my noble friend, and we pointed out to him there that the terms of his amendment were not entirely satisfactory—that they would not in all respects carry out what he wanted—that the clause, in fact, ought to be recast. The only difference between this amendment and the noble Lord's amendment consists in this: that the titles "pharmaceutical chemist" and "pharmacist" are reserved to the actual chemist, but companies are at liberty to use the description "chemist and druggist," or "chemist" or "druggist." That is a minor concession to the Pharmaceutical Society, to which I understand my

noble friend opposite does not object. And therefore I beg to move the amendment in that form to Clause 4.—The amendments were agreed to without discussion.

The effect of these amendments was to make Clause 4 read as follows, the words incorporated being printed in italics :

*"A body corporate may carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, and may use the description of chemist and druggist or of chemist or of druggist if in every premises where the business is carried on the business is bona fide conducted by a manager or assistant being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and if the name of the person so qualified is conspicuously exhibited in the shop or other place in which he so conducts the business; Subject as aforesaid, Sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, shall apply to a body corporate in like manner as they apply to an individual."*

#### THE IRISH CLAUSE.

Lord Crewe next said : On Clause 7, the clause relating to Ireland, there are one or two amendments which are purely of a drafting character. These amendments are required in order to bring this Bill into conformity with the existing Acts relating to pharmacy in Ireland. He then moved to leave out from "Acts" in Sub-clause *a* to the end thereof, the deleted part being :

and in particular for the reference to Schedule A to the Pharmacy Act, 1868, shall be substituted a reference to Schedule A to the Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and for the reference to Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, shall be substituted a reference to Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875.

These references are to the schedule and the curriculum clause.

On Sub-clause *d* his Lordship moved amendments which make this sub-section read :

*The person appointed to conduct the business in any shop under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 or Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of this Act may be a licentiate apothecary, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, is hereby repealed.*

[The italics show the introduced words.]

The amendments were agreed to without discussion.

#### THE SCHEDULE.

Lord Crewe next said : The only remaining amendment is in the schedule :

In the Schedule, Part II., leave out "compositions prepared from" and insert "preparations of, excepting red-poppy petals and syrup of red poppies (Papaver rhœas)."

It was pointed out to us that the preparations of the ordinary red poppy, the English poppy, used for colouring medicines and for other purposes in chemistry, are of a perfectly harmless character. They do not contain morphine, and there is no reason why they should be subjected to the restrictions to which the opium-poppy, the foreign poppy, is subjected. Therefore I propose to put these words in the schedule.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Lord President then moved that the Bill, as amended, should be passed.—The Lord Chancellor put the motion from the Woolsack, and, it being agreed to, the Bill was passed and sent to the House of Commons.

## Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the sub-jointed inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

51/68. Who are the makers of "Rosaderm"?

51/16. Where can "Schwalbach Tea" be obtained?

54/20. Where can "Kinlo (or Kineo) Foot Drafts" be obtained?

52/1. Is treatment by Dr. Baunscheit's skin-puncturing system available in England, or where can the instrument (*lebensaecker*) be obtained?

THE CHEMICAL-WORKS RHENANIA, of Aachen, have declared a dividend of 22 per cent. Last year the dividend was 20 per cent.

## An International Evening.

A WELL-ATTENDED MEETING of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., on May 21, Mr. A. Gordon Salamon in the chair. Professor Philippe A. Guye, of Geneva, read a paper entitled "The Problem of the Electro-chemical Fixation of Nitrogen," and Dr. Carle, who is associated with Dr. Frank, of Berlin, in the manufacture of calcium cyanamide, was present to take part in the discussion. Professor Guye began by reviewing the rise of the problem of fixing atmospheric nitrogen, making particular reference to Sir William Crookes's British Association address, in which the need for a new source of fertiliser-nitrogen was pointed out. The growth in the demand for nitrogen-yielding manures was shown to be phenomenal, the demand at present being met from the ammonium sulphate of the gasworks and sodium nitrate from Chili. Both these sources will be inadequate in a few years, as the Chili beds must soon be completely worked out. Many electro-chemical processes have been devised for fixing atmospheric nitrogen, but only two are at present within range of financial success. These two processes were then briefly described. The method of Dr. Frank consists in first producing calcium carbide and then heating it with nitrogen, obtained by the fractional distillation of liquid air, by which calcium cyanamide is produced, the by-products being variously employed. The other process, carried out by Professor Birkeland and Mr. Eyde at Notodden, is one in which the nitrogen and oxygen of the air are made to combine by means of powerful electric arcs, the nitrous fumes being absorbed by water and the nitric acid thus produced mixed with lime to form lime nitrate. Professor Guye then arrived at the critical part of his paper, in which he calculated the cost of the artificially produced calcium cyanamide and calcium nitrate with a view to showing that the prices are approaching that obtained for natural sodium nitrate. The cost of producing calcium cyanamide was put down as 10*l.* 14*s.* a ton, and of calcium nitrate 10*l.* 4*s.* Professor Guye finally enlarged upon the importance of these new chemical processes, not only for supplying fertiliser, but nitric acid, and, in the case of cyanamide, forming an important development of the carbide-industry.

The discussion rather damped the prospects held out by the reader of the paper. The cost-price figures were rather severely handled by several of the speakers. Mr. Bing, the managing director of a group of carbide-factories, ridiculed the figure put down as the cost of producing a ton of calcium carbide (5*l.* 6*s.*), and gave a terrible word-picture of the difficulties manufacturers have to contend with which make it impossible to run a factory all the year round.—Mr. Guttman pointed out that the price put down for electricity was much too low, and that the price of sodium nitrate (10*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.) taken by the lecturer was unusual : it was 8*s.* a short time ago. The costs of carriage and packing of the various products must also be shown so as to be comparable with sodium nitrate in England. This speaker also pointed out that at present only the purest caliche is gathered in Chili, and that millions of tons of less valuable deposits remain to be worked. He suggested that some method of burning the caliche with peat and collecting the products of combustion might be devised by the time the present supplies run out.—The Chairman raised the question of the transport of nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.5, which he said would be found to be one of great difficulty. The manufacture of cyanamide might lead to improved and cheaper methods of making calcium carbide.—Sir William Ramsay said that much more calcium carbide could be used for lighting-purposes if it were cheaper.—Dr. Carle (speaking in German) went into the question of cost of cyanamide at great length.—Dr. Voelcker said that calcium cyanamide loses ammonia on keeping.—Mr. Friswell referred to the use of producer-gas as a source of power for electric generators, but Dr. Armstrong protested against the use of Mond gas for such purposes while there are waterfalls available.—Mr. Reid mentioned that many other products than cyanamide are obtained by Dr. Frank's process, and pointed out that this country is at present entirely dependent on outside sources for nitrates, which are the raw material of explosives required for national defence. Professor Guye, replying (in French)



to the discussion, said that his figures were arrived at by a consideration of all the figures available, but he quite recognised that alterations would be required, and that was why he submitted the paper to such an important Society as the Society of Chemical Industry.

## General Medical Council.

THE Council met at 299 Oxford Street, London, W., for their summer session on Tuesday, May 22, at 2 P.M. Dr. Donald MacAlister presided. The only new member sitting at the present session is Dr. Leonard Kidd, who takes the place of Sir William Thomson as direct representative for Ireland. Dr. Kidd was introduced by Dr. Little.—Dr. MacAlister in his



DR. KIDD.

### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

stated that a recount had been necessary of the voting-papers for the Irish representative, and it was not until that was made that it could be determined whether Sir William Thomson or Dr. Kidd was returned. Nova Scotia

has applied for recognition under the Medical Act, 1905, and the President hoped other Canadian provinces may follow that example. After touching upon international relations the President said :

The Lord President has forwarded for our consideration a petition for a charter of incorporation, submitted to the Privy Council by the British Optical Association, and a copy of a Bill, entitled "The Sight-testing Opticians Bill," now before the House of Lords. Both documents propose that powers and privileges shall be conferred on certain persons, who are not qualified medical practitioners, in relation to the diagnosis and treatment of ocular defects. As the proposals touch closely the practice of ophthalmic medicine and surgery they will doubtless receive your careful scrutiny. At my request, a confidential memorandum has been prepared on the subject as an aid to your consideration: you will probably find it a useful summary of the facts which have to be kept in mind.

Dr. MacAlister also referred to the proposed rebuilding of the Council-chamber and generally to the business of the meeting. With reference to company matters he said :

Under instructions from the Companies Bill Committee, I have had prepared two drafts, one of a "Prohibition of Medical Practice by Companies Bill," the other of a "Dental Companies (Restriction of Practice) Bill." In their preparation I have had the active co-operation of your legal advisers, and the friendly help of Mr. Muir Mackenzie. Sir John Batty Tuke and other members of Parliament, in both Houses, have also afforded me the advantage of their practical experience and counsel as to the best method of presenting the Bills to Parliament. It will be enough here to say that the Bills are now ready, and that there is reason to hope that they may be introduced during the present Session.

### REPORTS AND MOTIONS.

The more than ordinarily lengthy array of tables (occupying more than thirty pages of the programme), showing the results of the various professional examinations, were passed formally, and the thanks of the Council voted to the heads of the several departments by, as usual, Sir Patrick Heron Watson, who added that he performed this oft-repeated duty probably for the last time.

The names of the under-mentioned persons have been restored to the Dentists' Register: George M. Brown, Samuel Halliday, George F. Hare, William Lait, William Taylor, and Vivian E. Turner.

It was agreed to consult with the legal advisers of the Council as to amendment of Sir John Tuke's Bills (as above) before they are reintroduced by him.

It was reported that in the Hong-Kong Dental Ordinance there is provision to prevent practice by companies and unqualified persons.

It was agreed to accept for additional registration B.Sc. in Public Health (Glasgow).

A motion was agreed to which gives the President power

not to summon Irish and Scotch members to the Committee on penal cases unless any complaint from Ireland or Scotland has been presented; and it was agreed that the Committee should consist of two English members, one Irish, and one Scotch, with a quorum of three.

Conditions were agreed to for the registration of M.B.s and M.D.s of the Imperial University of Japan. It was reported that candidates for the degrees have to study fourteen years from the time of entering a grammar-school, four years being spent at the College of Medicine after the course in a preparatory science college.

### PENAL CASES

began the business of Wednesday, the first case being that of Mr. W. H. Crowther, L.S.A., etc., adjourned since last November. The charge was in connection with advertisements in the "People" of an institution for stricture, of which he was the surgeon. Mr. Crowther was too ill to appear, but was represented by his wife, who stated that he had retired from the institute. The Council decided not to erase Mr. Crowther's name from the register.

Another adjourned case was that of Dr. Hamlet L. Davies, Rusholme, against whom the charge was holding a paid appointment as medical officer to the Rusholme and District Provident Dispensary, which canvasses for patients. In November the Council gave him an opportunity of reconsidering his position until this session, when (he was then told) "you will have to appear and satisfy the Council as to your conduct in the interval." Neither Dr. Davies nor his accusers appeared, and after considering the matter *in camera* the Council proceeded to the next case, which was against John Bate Bawden, M.D., Mountain View, Blaenavon, Mon., the charge being that he held an appointment with the Blaenavon Tradespeople's Doctor's Fund, which "systematically practises canvassing for the purpose of procuring patients."

The complainants were two local practitioners, Drs. Skrimshire and Avarne, who had been approached in turn by the Fund Committee to accept the post of medical officer, but both refused on account of the inevitable canvassing. Dr. Bawden then came on the scene, and canvassing commenced, but stopped when notice was sent from the G.M.C. Then a letter-card was issued thus indited :

In consequence of certain spiteful complaints made to the General Medical Council, Dr. Bawden has to sever his connection with the Blaenavon Tradespeople's Doctor's Fund, but undertakes to see patients as usual. Payments must be made to him personally.

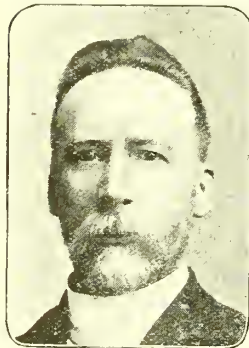
These were the facts which Dr. Skrimshire submitted in evidence, and he supported them with six statutory declarations from other people. It is some years since this august and dignified assembly has had before it a member of the profession resembling Dr. Bawden, who explained that he came from a place where the G.M.C. has not been heard of. He was not at all in awe of, still less intimidated by the tribunal, and addressed the Council with discursive vivacity. When warned by the President that his digressions did him harm rather than good, he replied cheerfully, "Never mind, take it or leave it"; and when admonished that he must answer to the point, he rejoined "Right you are." Asked whether he had seen the warning in the press referred to, whether he knew of the canvassing, whether he had seen the Council's regulation concerning it, he answered more or less vaguely that he "knew of no law which compelled him to read a paper"; that he "did not hold himself responsible," and that he "took no particular notice." Dr. Skrimshire, having addressed the Council in reply to Dr. Bawden, the Council went into camera, where they came to the conclusion that Dr. Bawden's name must be erased from the register. He was so informed, and this ended the public business.

THE NEW SPANISH CUSTOMS TARIFF forbids the importation of remedies of which the composition is unknown; pills, capsules, granules, etc.; medicinal wines; preparations containing sugar, glucose, saccharin, and its analogues, but no alcohol; also those containing alcohol; and other pharmaceutical preparations, named in a schedule, are to be examined by the pharmaceutical inspectors, together with the Custom-house officers, who will certify as to their composition before entry is allowed.

## Association Affairs.

### Association Presidents.

THE strenuous apprenticeship-days were not all away back in the 'fifties or so. Mr. John Day, President of the Dewsbury



MR. DAY.

Chemists' Association, tells us that he was bound apprentice to Mr. Brooke-Oates, of Dewsbury, in 1868, and served for six years daily from 7.45 A.M. to 9.15 P.M. without a holiday, not even a half-holiday, nor an hour for study. Mr. Day was glad to come to London on reaching his majority, and here a part-time situation with a West-end doctor gave time to get proficient in the subjects of the Preliminary examination, which he duly passed in the course of the year. Then he went to the East-end, and later to Mr. H. Little, Seven Sisters' Road, N.; in short, he got all the experience he could get before entering on a course of study with Mr. G. S. V. Wills. He passed the Minor in 1876, and

at once started a business at Savile Town, near Dewsbury. A few years later he opened a branch at Thornhill Lees, which is now managed by one of his sons. Two have chosen pharmacy as their occupation, and both have benefited by their father's early difficulties as to pharmaceutical training. Both are silver medallists of the Westminster College. At one period of his business career Mr. Day owned four shops in the surrounding district. He served eleven years as a member of the old Local Board and the Urban District Council of Thornhill.

### London Chemists' Association.

THIS Association is organising the chemists in the Enfield division as an independent branch association. Mr. Goldby, the divisional secretary, is in favour of such an association; Mr. Edwards, of High Barnet, and other chemists in the district are also taking the matter up. All communications should be addressed to Mr. J. H. P. Bolton, Wynchmore Pharmacy, Winchmore Hill, London, N., who will be pleased to give any information on the subject. The inauguration of the Association will take place towards the end of June. Further particulars will be announced later.

### Reading Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at 39 Castle Street, Reading, on Thursday, May 17, the President (Mr. B. H. Butler) in the chair. Two reprints from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST were submitted to the meeting: one on the amendment of the Poisons Schedule, and the other on the use of the title by companies and the law as to company pharmacy in general. It was decided to send one of the latter copies, with a suitable enclosing letter, to the Parliamentary member for the borough.—The report of the Pharmaceutical Council's Parliamentary Committee was laid before the meeting.—It was decided to give 10s. to the fund for an appeal in the Fraserburgh slander-case.

### Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual smoking-concert was held at the Quadrant Restaurant on Friday, May 18, this bringing to a close one of the most successful sessions in the history of the Association. The President (Mr. J. H. Williams) took the chair at eight o'clock, and was supported by a full muster of members and friends. The programme was of a high order of merit, and included songs by Messrs. Bridge, Griffiths, Hallin, and Hyde; musical sketches by Dr. Coles; comic songs by Mr. A. Rogers; nigger songs by Messrs. Goodrich and Early; and recitations by Mr. Curtis. At the close of the evening the President proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to those who had contributed to the evening's enjoyment. It has been decided to commence the next session's work, as usual, with the annual dinner on a day to be fixed, as near as convenient to the third Friday in October.

### Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at 33 Mount Pleasant on Monday, May 21, the President (Mr. S. V. Booth) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Chatterton, A. J. Gower, Harden, Hobbs, Johns, Rogers, Wallis, and Phillips. The Treasurer (Mr. A. J. Gower) presented the balance-sheets, and the Secretary (Mr. Phillips) the annual report. The latter showed an increase of one in the membership, the total number being twenty-five. Mr. T. Johns was unanimously elected President for the coming year, and the following appointments were also made: Vice-President, Mr. B. Chatterton; Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Gower; Secretary, Mr. W. A. Phillips; Assistant-Secretary, Mr. P. T. Gower; Committee, Messrs. Bishop, Harden, Rogers, and Webb.

### Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on May 16, Mr. F. J. Gibson (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Willcock, Beardmore, Phillips, Fellows, Forster, Warner, Stanway, Weaver, Dunn, Coleman, Godsell, Goodwin, Winwood, Bowdler, Barks, and Coombe. Mr. Phillips read some "Notes on Plants used as Heart-tonics." The plants specially dealt with were *Digitalis*, *Strophanthus*, *Cereus grandiflorus*, *Convolvularia*, and *Adonis vernalis*. Reference was made to the work of Professor Fraser and of Mr. E. M. Holmes in connection with *strophanthus*. The paper was amply illustrated by means of pressed plants and herbarium specimens. Thanks were accorded to Mr. Phillips, also to Messrs. Holmes, Allcock, and Hall, for loans of specimens.

### Northampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on May 18, Mr. A. Armitt presiding. There was a small attendance, which the Chairman deplored.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT for the ensuing year, which had been deferred from the previous meeting, was proceeded with. Mr. Gatehouse proposed that Mr. W. McKinnell be elected. Mr. W. D. Mayger, the retiring President, and the *doyen* of Northampton chemists, in seconding, said that he felt he personally could better help the Association as a member. Mr. McKinnell accepted the office.—Mr. W. D. Mayger and Mr. A. Armitt were elected Vice-Presidents.

It was decided to send a guinea to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund and a similar sum to the Fraserburgh slander costs fund.

### Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the committee was held on May 21, at 11 Waring Street, Belfast. There were present Mr. William Jamison, M.C.P.S.I. (President), in the chair, and Messrs. Busby, S. Gibson, Lyttle, Dwyer, Brown, Carse, Suffern, Richardson, Acheson, McDowell, W. Gibson, and W. J. Rankin (Hon. Secretary).—The meeting had been called to consider the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

THE POISONS BILL.—The Bill was read clause by clause, and, after considerable discussion, the following proposal was agreed to:

That we oppose the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill being extended to Ireland, and that we appoint if necessary a deputation to proceed to London for that purpose.

The Law Committee is to meet and draw up a letter for members of Parliament and to draft the necessary resolutions.

### Bradford Chemists' Association.

THE eleventh annual meeting of the members of this Association was held on May 22, the President (Mr. R. H. Marshall) in the chair.

ANNUAL REPORT.—The adoption of the annual report was moved by the Chairman, who said, in regard to the Shop-hours Act, that he thought the Chamber of Trades had made a tactical mistake in dealing with the matter. He hoped another application would be made twelve months hence for an afternoon closing order only, and that the



matter would not be complicated by attempting the fixing of evening hours.—The financial statement was also adopted.

**INCREASE OF RATES.**—A communication from the Bradford Chamber of Trades was read, which asked the help of the Association for the purposes of a general meeting of retailers to protest against corporate extravagances and high rates.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**—This resulted as follows: President, Mr. H. W. Gregory; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. H. R. Jackson and D. S. Priestley; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. G. Dutton; Hon. Secretary, Mr. M. Firth; Committee, Messrs. J. Gordon, G. Penty, and W. H. Smithies; delegates to the National Federation Conference, Messrs. R. W. Silson and A. Hearon; delegates to the West Riding Federation, Messrs. Gregory, Firth, Hearon, Jackson, and Marshall; delegates to the Chamber of Trades, Messrs. Sutcliffe and Gordon.

**WEST RIDING FEDERATION.**—Mr. Marshall proposed that the Association should withdraw from the West Riding Federation, and Mr. M. Firth seconded the resolution.—Alderman Dunn said he was disappointed with the West Riding Federation, but he should not like the Bradford Association to take any action precipitately which might be interpreted as designed to break up the Federation.—Mr. Priestley said the fear was expressed at the time the Federation was formed that it was simply for the purpose of promoting candidatures for the Council, and it had not appeared to be able to do anything else at any time, unless it was to set West Riding chemists at loggerheads among themselves.—Mr. Marshall strongly urged that they should retire from the Federation at once.—Mr. Silson pointed out that the next meeting of the Federation is to be held in Bradford.—Mr. Gregory said that the Bradford Association would be members of the Federation at its next meeting at any rate, whatever action they might afterwards take.—Other members having joined in the condemnation of the Federation, it was agreed to defer a decision on the question of retirement until October.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the retiring President and Secretary for their services to the Association.

### Leeds Chemists' Association.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of this Association was held on May 17 at the Church Institute, Leeds, the President (Mr. G. W. Norfolk) in the chair.

**THE ANNUAL REPORT.**—The Secretary (Mr. W. T. Castelow) read the annual report, which, after reviewing the work of the past session, gave the report on the Bowman Prize Competition by Professor Greenish. The prize-winners are: Pharmacy—1, J. Hayes; 2, L. Shearsmith; 3, W. H. Sheldon. Chemistry—1, N. P. Illingworth; 2, L. Shearsmith; 3, J. Hayes.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said he believed most of the members of Parliament for Leeds were in favour of chemists, and would be found voting for the Government Bill when it came down to the House of Commons. In regard to the Bowman Prize Competition he suggested that some means should be adopted by which lads who are actually apprenticed in the town should have a better chance of competing than they have at present. The competition is now almost entirely left to those more advanced youths who are working the whole of their time at a pharmacy school.—Mr. W. D. Pollitt, seconding, endorsed the views expressed by the President in regard to the Bowman Prize Scheme.—Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant said it was a source of congratulation to them to know that the student in the present examination who had got the greatest number of marks, being first in pharmacy and third in chemistry, was an apprentice actually serving his time, and a member of the Association.—Mr. J. H. Beacock and Mr. F. C. Long endorsed the remarks of the previous speakers on the subject of the competition, and Mr. Long moved—

That the Council take steps in the near future to modify the working of the Bowman Prize Scheme in order to give a better chance of success in the examination to apprentices.

The report and resolution were adopted.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT showed that the Association commenced the year with a balance in hand of 3*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, and closed the year with a balance in hand of 2*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

**GALL v. SLESSOR.**—The President having drawn attention to the Gall v. Slessor case, it was decided to make a collection for the fund, and 2*l.* 2*s.* was raised in the room.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**—The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. W. D. Pollitt; Vice-Presidents, Mr. G. W. Norfolk and Mr. R. Fourness; Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Beacock; Secretary, Mr. J. R. Bentley; Council, Messrs. F. W. Branson, G. Jackson, F. C. Long, F. Pilkington Sargeant, S. R. Mundell, and W. T. Castelow; Librarian, Mr. Gough; Auditor, Mr. Fearnley.

Votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

### Western Chemists' Association (of London).

The last meeting of the session was held in new quarters on May 23, when the gathering took place in the Bath and Cheltenham Hotel, London Street, Paddington. There was a fair attendance when Mr. W. J. I. Philp (President) called the meeting to order. Among others present were Messrs. J. F. Harrington, C. B. Allen, J. W. Bowen, E. White, F. Rogers, J. T. Barrett, J. H. Mather (Godalming), C. J. Palmer (Twickenham), J. W. Taplin, Brown, C. T. Allen, and Burton Middleton (Hon. Secretary).

**THE LATE MR. HYSLOP.**—The President, referring to the death of Mr. J. C. Hyslop, a former President of the Association, said he was a man of the highest principles, a conscientious and painstaking pharmacist, and a loyal member of the Association. He moved that a vote of condolence be sent to Mrs. Hyslop. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. W. Taplin, supported by Mr. J. T. Barrett, and carried unopposed.

**B.P.C.**—The following members were appointed as delegates to the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Birmingham in July: Messrs. F. A. Rogers, E. White, and J. H. Mather.

**"THE MODERN PRESCRIBER AND EXTEMPORANEOUS DISPENSING METHODS."**—This was the title of an interesting and practical paper read by Mr. C. T. Allen. He began by deprecating the increasing habit of prescribing ready-made nostrums, which he said was detrimental both to the art of prescribing and to the art of compounding, besides stimulating the practice of self-drugging. He did not suggest that prescribers should be debarred from ordering whatever they wished. There were some occasions on which proprietary articles of genuine originality and undoubted value were required, but such cases, he thought, were comparatively few. He deprecated the tendency of prescribers to adopt the A B C numerical methods of administering medicines, and said medical men should be taught to recognise and use more fully the formulas of the Pharmacopoeia and companion works compiled by men who had devoted their energies to the subject. He said:

Shall these standards and the work of those who labour to contribute [to the progress of pharmaceutical knowledge] be stultified by the efforts of those who are working on purely commercial lines, and who are represented chiefly by the proprietors of the various "oids" who have parasitically claimed pharmacy as their host?

He advised every prescriber and every pharmacist also to try to prevent the patient making an ignorant diagnosis of his complaint from the medicine. The chemist should discourage the curiosity of the patient regarding the prescription. For the patient soon came to know what such prescriptions contained, and bought on his own account, without a prescription. To counteract such dangerous tendencies Mr. Allen advocated that dispensing chemists should introduce more energetically to the notice of medical men the extensive repertoire of extemporaneous methods open to them for the administration of medicines freshly prepared. He suggested a list of such available methods somewhat as follows: Blisters, bougies, bi-cachets, cachets, capsules (flexible and hard), creams, drops, elixirs, emulsions, enemas, gargles, gelatins (medicated), granular effervescent preparations, injections (hypodermic), infusions, inhalations, linctuses, liniments, lotions, lozenges, medicated gauzes, medicated waters, mixtures, pastilles, pessaries, pigments, pills, plasters, powders, spray solutions, snuffs, suppositories, syrups, tablet triturates, tablets uncompresssed, and ointments. He would prepare samples of such preparations, have them on show in a case for the inspection of medical men, and point out to them that they can have a suitable

combination of any ingredients in either of these forms of administration and at charges not taxed by the cost of advertising. Continuing, Mr. Allen expressed a decided preference for the cachet or bi-cachet mode of administering medicine. By the use of the cachet almost instantaneous disintegration is secured, it is easily swallowed, and produces better results. He had little faith in the compressed tablet. The "pearl button" method of administering medicaments is held in high scorn in France. Along with the cachet and the pill, the lozenge and pastille are ideal (and somewhat neglected) forms of administration, and Mr. Allen was also an advocate of the bi-cachet—an ordinary cachet divided by a rice-paper septum—and the uncompressed tablet.

**DISCUSSION.**—Considerable discussion followed, to which the President, Messrs. E. White, J. H. Mather, J. T. Barrett, F. A. Rogers, J. F. Harrington, J. D. Marshall, Brown, C. B. Allen, and others contributed. The gist of the discussion showed that the speakers were entirely in accord with the reader of the paper regarding the growing practice of nostrum-prescribing and thought every effort should be made to stop it. The difficulty appeared to be (especially in London) to get sufficiently in touch with the prescriber to be able to educate him into the right path. The net result of the discussion was the adoption of a motion by Mr. J. T. Barrett (on the suggestion of Mr. F. A. Rogers) that the committee of the Association be asked to take the matter into consideration and to draft a pamphlet which might be sent to medical associations pointing out the enormity of the evil, and the remedy.

Mr. C. B. Allen was congratulated by the President, on behalf of the Association, on his return to the Pharmaceutical Council.

## Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**A New Glucoside.**—Lefebvre ("Rep. de Phar.," 1906, 184) has isolated a new glucoside from the fresh leaves of *Taxus baccata*. He has termed it taxicative. It melts at 165° and is levorotatory,  $[\alpha]_D = -72^\circ$ . It is decomposed by the action of the ferment emulsine, and gives marked and peculiar colour-reactions with nitric acid.

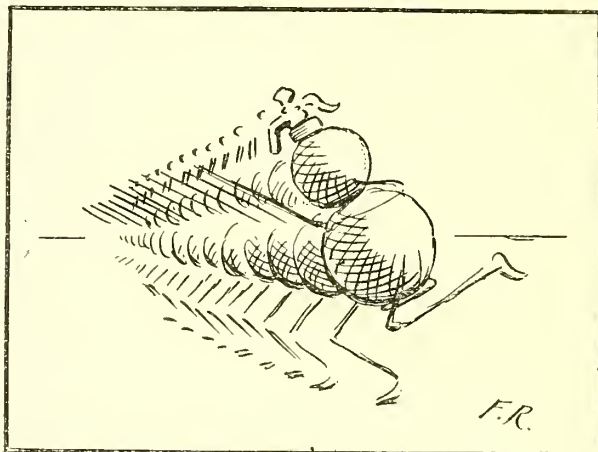
**Strychnine.**—Mattison ("Berichte," 38, 2782) states that by the oxidation of strychnine by means of hydrogen dioxide, a series of compounds is formed of which some are acid and some basic in their nature. Of these the most interesting is one to which the name strychnine oxide is applied. It forms large colourless prisms, of the formula  $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_4 + 3H_2O$ . It is found to have practically as poisonous properties as strychnine itself.

**Hordenine.**—Léger ("Jour. de Phar. et de Chim.," 1906, 177) has extracted an alkaloid, which he terms hordenine, from the germinating portion of barley, treated for use in the breweries. Hordenine crystallises from alcohols in large prisms, melting at 118°. It can be sublimed practically unaltered. It is optically inactive. Its formula is  $C_{10}H_{11}NO$ , and it forms well-defined crystalline salts, the sulphate having the formula  $(C_{10}H_{11}NO) \cdot H_2SO_4 + H_2O$ , and crystallising in prismatic needles. The haloid salts are also well defined. It forms an iodo-methylate,  $C_{10}H_{11}NO \cdot CHI_2$ , and an acetyl derivative.

**The Action of Gum Arabic on Morphine.**—Firlbas ("Jour. de Phar. et de Chim.," 1906, 105) has studied the action of the natural ferment present in gum arabic in solutions of morphine hydrochloride, and has arrived at the following conclusions: in all cases the morphine was converted into oxymorphine; but the action of the powdered gum on powdered opium, or on extract of opium, even in the presence of moisture, does not produce the least effect on the morphine present. Experiments will be undertaken on other preparations of opium and morphine, in order to determine the conditions necessary to effect the oxidising change.

**Conium-leaves.**—When the fresh leaves of *Conium maculatum* are placed in alcohol, crystals appear thereon after a time, which Meyer stated were torpentine. Tschirch first threw doubts on the accuracy of this statement, and Tunmann ("Jour. de Phar. et de Chim.," 1906, 297) has examined the question and has found an entirely different compound present in these leaves. The leaves were placed in 70-per-cent. alcohol with some chloral, which has the effect of rendering them transparent. The crystals and spherocrystals which he was able to observe were bodies allied to, if not identical with, the colouring-matter, caroline, and with inulino.

## Conundrum Column.



What is this?

Express your ideas in rhyme on a postcard and send to the Editor.

## The Title "Chemist."

THE cuttings of letters about the company question which we have received this week would fill the whole of this issue. Mr. Jesse Boot's letter, mentioned in our Supplement last week, about the title "pharmacist" or its equivalent being the correct title for examined chemists, is the instigator of much of it, and the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph," "Manchester Guardian," "Daily News," "Reynolds' Newspaper," and "T. P.'s Weekly" are the papers upon which the flood has poured. We give the gist of the correspondence:

Mr. Clement W. Ridyard, chemist, Codnor, in a 10-in. letter in the "S.D.T.," argues, in reply to Mr. Boot, that the chemist or pharmacist is a professional man, not a mere trader like the company whose object is to make sales and show dividends.

Mr. Harry Kemp, D.S., Chorlton-cum-Hardy, communicates a 7½-in. letter to the "M.G.," in which he denies that companies are compelled by law to have qualified managers, and discusses other points in a letter of Mr. Boot's.

Mr. Chas. Dann, Ph.C., Bath, deals similarly with the manager assertion in the same issue.

The rest of the letters that we have received on the chemist's side are anonymous. One criticised Lord Ebury's amendment, and his Lordship sent the following delicious reply to the "M.G.":

Sir,—I have received a brief extract from your columns of May 14 in which an anonymous writer criticises my recent amendment which now forms part of the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

It would have been difficult to compress a greater number of incorrect statements within the limits of a dozen lines.—Yours, &c.,

EBURY.

Moor Park, Rickmansworth, May 15.

Why "Act!" Surely his Lordship is aware that it is still a Bill!

Mr. Jesse Boot wrote to the same issue (his letter getting precedence):

With respect to the question of title, the term "chemist" is purely a trade designation. A chemist is not a professional title, like that of a lawyer or solicitor. For instance, the "Pharmaceutical Journal," the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Council, representing the private chemist, calls itself "The Oldest Organ of the Drug Trade in Great Britain." Imagine the "Lancet" announcing itself "The Oldest Organ of the Doctor Trade," or the "Law Journal" "The Oldest Organ of the Law Trade." The distinction of what is a trade, and what is a profession, is at once apparent.

Mr. Boot has also sent similar letters to other newspapers, and in Wednesday's "Manchester Guardian" replied to Messrs. Dann, Kemp, and others. In the "Daily News" Mr. Boot criticises the heading—"What is a Chemist?" which that newspaper gave to its account of the Pharmaceutical Society's dinner. "No company entitles itself M.P.S." is what "J. B." says in "T. P.'s Weekly."



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### The Loquacity Season

of pharmacy is, as a whole, wound up for the year at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society. Whether this function should be regarded as a fitting climax to the winter's oratory, like the final flight of rockets at a fireworks display, or whether it may be more suitably likened to the last glass of champagne with the effervescence departed, must be left for individual opinion to decide; more serious considerations concern us on this page. Without being too conservative or too revolutionary, it may be permitted to a rather *blasé* attendant at those meetings to ask if they are always to continue on the same old pattern? The particular feature which might be reformed is

### The President's Address.

To the ninety per cent. of the members who never go to the meetings, or who at least never go twice, it may be explained that the usual procedure is first to submit the Council's report, and then, quite sensibly, to take it as read. It may certainly be presumed that every member of the Society sufficiently interested in its affairs to journey to Bloomsbury has made himself acquainted with its purport. That report ought to be both comprehensive and explicit, and the members have a right to complain if it is not. But some twenty years ago the practice was introduced of adding to it a presidential commentary of about ten times its own length, and occupying some three-quarters of an hour in delivery, equivalent, as any mathematically inclined student may calculate, to the waste of a week or a fortnight of pharmaceutical time, estimating the attendance at from one hundred to two hundred. It has been surmised that this method was deliberately planned to wear down the bowling, as they say in cricket. In those days there were some troublesome critics who really did study the reports, and it was desirable to tire the meeting, if not them, before they could start. But everybody is docile now, and, besides,

### The Commentary

cannot be of any real use. Its official author can hardly become its critic, and he has done his work badly if it needs explanation. Mr. Robinson is a strong President, with a special skill in the conduct of public business, and beyond the temptation of seizing this opportunity of spreading himself. If he is in the chair next year, may it not be hoped that he will break with the old habit and inaugurate a more truly economical one? "There is our report, gentlemen. It is as clear and informative as we can make it. But if you have any criticisms to offer, or questions to ask, I am here to reply. Now go ahead." That would be a model opening speech. Then when the unorganised enemy had made his discursive attacks would come the opportunity for a triumphant justification of the Council's policy. And how effective this might be may be illustrated by a comparison of the two presidential speeches at last week's meeting. The earlier long one consisted of quotations from the report followed by rather obvious and not too inspiring reflections on them. The later short one, in reply to the remarks of half-a-dozen speakers, was concise, crisp, and convincing. The meeting would have been decidedly more interesting, and perhaps more useful, if another half-dozen short speeches from competent critics could have been substituted for the President's opening address.

### The Council Election

has been, as was expressed in this journal lately, "deadly dull" this year. No new policies have been

propounded, no public catechising has appeared, and personalities have been unusually scarce. The only notable feature of the election is the high figures scored by the leading candidates. Mr. Hills has the distinction of being the first to secure over 3,000 votes; Dr. Symes, with 2,779, beats the previous record, which was that of Mr. Hills in 1900, of 2,761. Before 1899, when fourteen councillors were elected annually, much lower figures sufficed for success than now, when only seven places become vacant each year. The head of the poll was, I believe, always attained in those days with fewer than 2,000 votes. Under the new system from 1899 to 1906 Mr. Hills has three times taken the highest place, with 2,761, 2,709, and now 3,050; Mr. Newsholme twice, with 2,440 and 2,678 votes; Mr. Carteghe with 2,575, Mr. Glyn-Jones with 2,256, and Mr. Hobbs with 2,759, once each.

### The Civil Service Supply Association

meets its troubles manfully. It has recently published an advertisement in a number of London newspapers, typed in the style of a royal proclamation, announcing that through the action of an association formed for the purpose of maintaining the retail prices of proprietary articles it is compelled to pocket larger profits than its committee of management think desirable. Lord Ebury, for the Army and Navy Stores, hints at reprisals; the Wholesale Co-ops. profess to be capable of producing for themselves satisfactory substitutes for all the articles they cannot get on their own terms; and both are wasting good time and temper over their defeats. The C.S.S.A. more subtly accepts the position, but promises to give back the excessive profits by reducing its charges for other goods the prices of which cannot be controlled. The move is a clever one, but it is at the same time a distinct tribute to the substantiality of the P.A.T.A. The C.S.S.A. has waited ten years for the collapse of the price-maintenance movement, but the firm stand made against the co-operative associations has evidently convinced its committee that this is not in the near future. Hence this advertisement.

### Doubtful Decisions.

The Board of Inland Revenue have succeeded before a London Magistrate in their contention that obesity is, if not a disease, at least a disorder incident to the human body. They have on former occasions held that baldness is not a disorder within the meaning of the statute.—The Australian Customs have obtained a judgment in the Federal High Court requiring an importer of certain cathartic pills in bulk to pay duty on them at the rate charged on proprietary medicines because he was presumably intending to pack and sell them as such. As reasonably might the boxes to be used for the proprietary medicine, or indeed the ingredients for the pills, if imported separately, be similarly surcharged.

### Lawyers

have come to believe that they and they only are capable of reading and understanding Parliamentary Bills or Acts of Parliament. Their skill in this direction is curiously illustrated by a note on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill in the "Law Times" of last week. That authority regards the Bill as "a useful measure which will probably pass," and among the reasons it gives for its approval are that it adds morphine and its preparations, chloral hydrate and its preparations, and digitalis and its preparations to the schedule of poisons, and that it reverses the judgment in *Pharmaceutical Society v. London and Provincial Supply Association, Ltd.* The value of the Bill might be discounted in Chancery Lane if it were understood that all the poisons named are already on the schedule, and that practically the judgment quoted is confirmed rather than reversed.

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The "Sanitas" Co., Lim.,

Exclusive Manufacturers of the  
famous Non-poisonous

## "SANITAS" PREPARATIONS.

Also Make and Deal in

"Bactox," "Creocide," "Okol," "Soldis," "Pinos,"  
"Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Fumigating Candles,"  
"Sulphugators," "Formic Sulphugators,"  
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(40 per cent. Solution, Tablets, and Powder),  
Kingzett's Patent Drain Testers, Sheep Dips, Weed K killer,  
"Sulphume," and "Burnet's Smoke Tests,"  
Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,  
Carbolic Fluids, Powders, and Soaps,  
Eucalyptus Oil, and Permanganate of Potash.  
"Sanitas" Pamphlet and "How to Disinfect" Book sent free.

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ASSURES PURE WATER.  
THE ONLY FILTERS AWARDED GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.

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## G. S. MUMFORD, FARRINGTON RD., LONDON, E.C.

No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	19/ cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/ cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	18/ cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	25/ cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	18/ cwt.	EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dry	9/ cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/ cwt.	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes)	18/ cwt.
Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	7 & 10 lb.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	10/ lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.

2½ per cent. Discount if Cash with Order.

\* CARRIAGE PAID to Railway Stations within 200 miles of London  
(or allowance made for distances beyond) on a total weight of 112 lbs.  
and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail  
London at above prices.

## JEWSBURY & BROWN'S MINERAL WATERS.

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Sample and Pamphlet free on Application to

NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.,

6 & 8 EASTCHEAP, E.C.

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P.A.T.A., 3d., 6d., and 1s.

The Chemists' Ointment.

The only Effective Ointment.

The Ointment with 30 years' reputation.

IS A PART 2 POISON.

And may NOT be sold by unqualified dealers.

Best terms and advertising matter from

RANKIN & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL  
CHEMISTS,  
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£10-0-0 is offered for such information as  
will lead to the conviction of any  
person substituting imitations for

Fletcher's Hydrobromates

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## Editorial Comments.

"Mixture as Before."

The Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill further  
amended and passed by the House of Lords.

Four minutes sufficed for disposal of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill in the House of Lords on Tuesday. Until 6.8 P.M. the Lord Chancellor's Criminal Appeal Bill was debated, Lord Alverstone leading off an attack which threatened to prevent the Bill going into Committee, and the waiting pharmacists and company chemists had a taste of the Lord Chancellor's charm as a debater. When this matter was adjourned at 6.8 P.M. the House thinned; and, on the motion for the third reading, the Earl of Crewe rose to propose the first of a series of amendments of which he had given notice. A score or more of peers were leaving the House when he rose to speak, and it was exactly 6.12 P.M. when the Lord Chancellor said "The question is that the Bill do pass." This was done, the amendments agreed to being on Clauses 4 and 7 and the Schedule of Poisons. We may explain that since the Report stage the Earl of Crewe has been in communication with Lord Ebury, who, on behalf of the companies, agreed to the amendments on Clause 4; the Earl has also visited Ireland (this, however, in regard to a personal matter),



and the changes made on Clause 7 are fundamental. The change in the Poisons Schedule meets the objection in regard to "all compositions of poppies" mentioned in the *C. & D.* of April 28, p. 647, and the other amendments deal also with the weak points indicated in our last issue. Taking the amendments seriatim, we find that

#### The Company Clause

has now been amended to read as follows :

A body corporate may carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist and may use the description of chemist and druggist or of chemist or of druggist if in every premises where the business is carried on the business is *bona fide* conducted by a manager or assistant being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and if the name of the person so qualified is conspicuously exhibited in the shop or other place in which he so conducts the business; subject as aforesaid Sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, shall apply to a body corporate in like manner as they apply to an individual.

The object of the alterations appears to have been to prevent corporate bodies using the title pharmaceutical chemist, and to make such bodies conform like individuals to the regulations as to the keeping, dispensing, and selling of poisons (Section 1, 1868 Act), their liability to the penalties of Section 15 being also ensured. The clause is an advance upon Lord Ebury's, and the Earl of Crewe assured the House that it is a concession to the Pharmaceutical Society, the Council of which will doubtless see that the phraseology is still weak. The penalty imposed on companies for non-compliance with the provisions of the Section is the same as provided in Clause 3 for individuals, the last sentence in Clause 4 having a double-barrelled effect.

#### The Irish Position.

An attempt has been made to meet our objections against the anomalous legal conditions which Clause 7 will create in Irish pharmacy law. This is done by leaving out from Subsection *a* of Clause 7 the last part of the subclause, which is as follows :

And in particular for the reference to Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, shall be substituted a reference to Schedule A of the Pharmacy (Ireland) Act, 1870, and for the reference to Subsection 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, shall be substituted a reference to Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875.

Apparently the intention is that the Schedule to the Bill and the curriculum clause of the Bill shall not apply to Ireland, but the enacting provision remains, namely :

This Act, except Sections 3 and 4 thereof, shall apply to Ireland subject to the modifications mentioned.

It would be interesting to know how the matter exactly stands since Subsection *d* is made to read as follows :

The person appointed to conduct the business in any shop under Subsection 1 of Section 3 or Subsection 1 of Section 4 of this Act may be a licentiate apothecary, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy (Ireland) Act, 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, is hereby repealed.

This is a most remarkable amendment in view of the fact that the clause states that Sections 3 and 4 are not to apply to Ireland. The net result is a jumble of uncertainty. The subclause repeals the most valuable section of the 1890 Act, which requires that shops kept open for the sale of poisons or compounding medical prescriptions shall be managed by their owners or their qualified assistants. The Government draftsman has apparently overlooked the words "except Sections 3 and 4 thereof." If these had been removed the repeal of Section 17 would have been consistent, as the conditions of the sections would apply to Ireland. To carry out the apparent intention as regards shop-management, the curriculum, and the schedule, it would be better if the clause began thus :

This Act, except Section 5 and the schedule, shall apply to Ireland subject to the modifications mentioned :

#### The Schedule.

The alteration in the schedule is that the entry "Poppies, all compositions from" becomes

Poppies, preparations of, except red-poppy petals and syrup of red poppies (*Papaver rhæas*).

#### What is to be done?

The Bill will in the course of a few days reach the House of Commons, where Sir Edward Strachey, Treasurer of the Household, who represents the Board of Agriculture, is to take charge of it. Mr. Winfrey's honorary appointment is that of an assistant private secretary to the President of the Board of Agriculture, but this does not fetter his freedom of action in the House, especially in regard to non-political matters such as this. We learn that the Government means to take the Bill through the House of Commons as expeditiously as possible. It is considered to be a piece of legislation which would help to make up the accomplishments of the Session. We mention this as a fact to be reckoned with, as chemists should know how matters stand. To make the way clear we venture, with regret, to state that the Government view of the chemist and druggist's position under the 1868 Act is simply that of a trader in poisons, and not that of a person holding a professional qualification. It appears not to be denied that the qualification of the chemist and druggist has come to be professional in nature; but it is said that the 1868 Act regulates a trade, and that the Government's sole desire is to amend it in such a way as to adapt it to the changed conditions and requirements. The professional clause (5) of the Bill was introduced at the solicitation of the Pharmaceutical Society, with the object of better ensuring the qualification of dispensing chemists, and it is not to be assumed that the Government admit that persons to be registered for the purposes of the 1868 Act require such qualification, or that they impose it upon them. There is

#### No Consolation in that View

to individual chemists and druggists. Their view must necessarily take in the fact that certain statutory principles were laid down in the 1868 Act. To these some 16,000 persons at present living have conformed conditionally upon the concurrent advantages being secured to them by law. The Bill is modifying these principles in such ways as to prejudice the interests of these persons without any compensating advantages. We say that this is not fair, and that registered chemists may reasonably use all means in their power to prevent the enactment of the Bill. In the first place, the 1868 principle of the qualification of the seller is destroyed by the provision that agricultural and horticultural poisons may be sold by persons licensed by local authority. This reduces the precautions for public safety provided in the 1868 Act, and takes away from those registered under the Act a right granted solely to them. They get nothing in return. In the second place, the principle of labelling scheduled articles "Poison" is violated by applying the same term to articles which are not scheduled. In the third place, the principle that the title "chemist and druggist" shall only be used by persons registered under the Act is departed from by legalising its use by corporate bodies who cannot fulfil the conditions of the Act as to qualification. On these grounds alone the Bill calls for determined opposition from individual chemists. It is not for us to say whether the Bill is expedient or not : we merely assert, without fear of contradiction, that the rights of registered chemists have been ignored in the most callous manner by the House of Lords, and some recognition of these rights should be demanded from the House of Commons. Unfortunately,

we are not able to say what leading the Pharmaceutical Societies are prepared to give. The Councils will not meet until June 6, which will probably not be too late for effective guidance. In the meantime we would point out that the efforts of chemists should not be wholly concentrated on Clause 4. The other disabilities of the Bill should be attacked as well, and in view of the fact that the Government's action is proof that the 1868 title is not regarded as professional, the clause imposing a curriculum upon those who register under the Act is a pure anachronism. We do not see how the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain can consistently refrain from opposing this if Clause 4 is passed. In any case, when the Bill reaches the House of Commons the Pharmacy Bill will also be restored to the papers, and there will be an opportunity of having both measures referred to a Select Committee. Such a reference may save the situation, for if the Government Bill is alone considered by the House there is danger of it being pushed through with little respect to the professional aspirations of chemists. At the General Election 342 gentlemen who are now members of Parliament expressed their sympathy with the individual chemist's view of the subject. If all who approached these members do so again, they will do good service, and they will find in this article sufficient arguments to put forward.

### Methylated Spirits.

THE "Revenue Review," a semi-official monthly devoted to the interests of Inland Revenue officers, takes the view advanced in our issue of May 5, p. 693, as to the need for some alteration in the provisions of the Revenue Bill so as to permit retailers of methylated spirit to make methylated medicines from industrial methylated spirit. After stating the facts (as given in our article) our contemporary says:

A retailer, if not permitted to receive the industrial spirit, would perforce be obliged to use the mineralised for the preparation of liniments, etc. This would be a serious disadvantage to him as compared with the position of wholesale chemists and authorised users who are not retailers. The retailer would be obliged to use a spirit containing a larger proportion of wood naphtha, and which would, by reason of this, be considerably dearer, and which would, moreover, be dearer by reason of the fact that in respect thereof the 3*d.* per gallon allowance was not payable, as in the case of industrial methylated spirit.

It is satisfactory to learn on Mr. Tyrer's authority that the chiefs of the Revenue Department recognise the plea which we advanced, and that an enabling provision is likely to appear in this Session's version of the Bill. Our contemporary also pleads for the 3*d.* per proof gallon allowance being extended to all methylated spirits whatsoever, and discusses suggestions which have been made in respect to the delivery of duty-free spirit in large tanks. Those who have permission to receive such spirit at present must get it in casks of not less than 9 gals., and it appears that to change this system means almost a revolution in distillery supervision. If that is so, the sooner the revolution takes place the better, for if made now it will be a trifling eruption compared to the volcanic earthquake which is bound to happen after five years' use of duty-free industrial alcohol. Perhaps the Revenue Bill will contain the requisite enabling power for this matter also. The framers of that measure are apparently aiming to include in it such alterations of the law as will permit the issuing of orders and regulations to control and encourage all developments that can be thought of in advance. The Bill may be introduced into the House of Commons soon.

### A Cocaine Ordinance.

AN Ordinance for the regulation of the importation, sale, and use of cocaine and other dangerous drugs will shortly be introduced into the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements. The reason for its introduction is explained by the Attorney-General of the Straits Settlements. The consequence of the enactment of the Morphine Ordinance appears to have been the introduction of other deleterious substitutes for opium equally dangerous and equally easy to use. The usual drug of this kind now used is cocaine, but it is thought best not to confine the law to a certain drug, but to enable the Governor in Council to apply the law to any drug that may properly be considered dangerous. The Bill follows in general the lines of the Morphine Ordinance (see *C. & D.*, Oct. 29, 1904, p. 722), and is to be known as the "Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1906." It enacts that no person shall import into any settlement, for the purpose of landing the same in the colony, any cocaine or other dangerous drug, except with the permission in writing of the Colonial Secretary at Singapore, or of the Resident Councillor at Penang or Malacca, and in accordance with the conditions prescribed in such permission. The definition of "cocaine" is interesting in view of present-day pharmaceutical legislation in this country. It is as follows:

"Cocaine" includes all salts of cocaine and any alkaloid or salt of an alkaloid of cocaine and any solution thereof that can be used as an injection but not any preparation for ordinary internal use containing "cocaine" as an ingredient, but not prepared for or primarily suited for purposes of injection.

This interpretation apparently makes a distinction between a "solution" of the simple drug and a "preparation," but the clause appears definite enough to make its meaning unmistakable—a thing that cannot be said of all enactments. The term "dangerous drug" is to be interpreted as "a drug which has been declared by the Governor in Council to be a dangerous drug under this Ordinance." A fine of \$1,000 (or imprisonment for six months in default) will be the prospective punishment of importers who attempt to land cocaine or other dangerous drug without permission, or for anyone who

Keeps or uses any house or other place for the purpose of administering cocaine or any other dangerous drug by injection or knowingly permits any house or other place occupied by him to be used for such purpose.

A fine of \$50, or two months' imprisonment (or both), is the punishment for anyone (other than a qualified medical practitioner) who administers by injection any cocaine or other dangerous drug, or "furnishes" either to anyone but a qualified medical practitioner or chemist, or for the purpose of *bona-fide* exportation. The police are given power to search premises in which the injection of cocaine is suspected, and to search ships, wharves, or other places in which they have cause to suspect that there is imported cocaine. All illegally imported cocaine, etc., so found may be forfeited by order of a police court. Rules are to be made by the Governor in Council, prescribing the books to be kept by chemists and druggists relating to the sale and purchase by them of cocaine and dangerous drugs, and providing for periodical returns to be made to the principal medical officer by chemists and druggists of the sales and purchase of cocaine, etc., by them, and of the stocks kept by them. There is likewise provision made for inspection of the books and stocks of chemists by the P.M.O. or his deputy, and a penalty of \$50 for such as are convicted of refusing to permit inspection or obstructing the inspector.



### The Chemists' Title.

If sound reasoning and straight statement of fact can show legislators the way to an honest decision as to the use of the title "chemist and druggist" by corporate bodies the article on p. 819 by "A Casual Critic" contains these. At the present moment chemists and their leaders need all the stiffening possible for the coming fight, especially as it is a case of giving away for all time something that is real and getting nothing for it. It has been suggested that the title "pharmacist" should be appropriated to individuals who are registered under the 1868 Act. That is not worth thinking about. It is no part of the business of chemists or their leaders to find another title for themselves, but it is the duty of the Government to find a title for companies which will show that they are not chemists registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

### On a Desert Island.

Now the President said "I'll unbend,  
And a secret reveal unto you; so  
Be content, for Lord Crewe is my friend,  
And if I but say do it, he'll do so."  
But at Ebury's call,  
Forth went title, and all,  
And *that's* not why Robinson Crusoe.

### Mr. Idris's Health.

Our Parliamentary representative writes:

I understand that Mr. Winfrey has received a letter from the son of Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., relative to the progress the latter is making towards recovery after his recent accident and the illness which supervened upon it. The letter states that Mr. Idris is considerably better, and hopes to be out of bed during this week, but that his medical advisers stipulate that the utmost care will have to be taken of the patient, who will be obliged to have at least three months' rest before he is fit to resume his Parliamentary duties. Seeing that the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill is about to reach the Commons the continued absence of Mr. Idris is extremely unfortunate, and Mr. Winfrey will sadly miss the assistance in attending to the Bill which the hon. member would have afforded him. The Bill, which it seems probable will be entrusted to Sir Edward Strachey, the representative of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in the House of Commons, will, of course, require amendment to bring it into conformity with the wishes of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the task of proposing such alterations will now fall upon Mr. Winfrey's shoulders.

The last Public Bills paper of the House of Commons contains the following entry:

Pharmacy Bill [59]. *Mr. Winfrey*, Adjourned debate on 2nd Reading [Dropped].

This does not mean that Mr. Winfrey has dropped the Bill for the Session; had that been done "withdrawn" would have been used instead of "dropped." We had a conversation with Mr. Winfrey about the matter the other day, and he assured us that the Bill is still very much alive—and so is he to any chance of resuming the debate on the second reading.

### The Irish Clause.

Wid his clause upon his shoulder,  
Sure no Baron could be boulder,  
Than was Lawrence whin he brought about this bother.  
But, me Lord, they've firmly fixed your  
Incompatibilious mixture,  
And there's goin' to be a divil of a pother.

### Henrik Ibsen.

The death of this world-renowned Swedish dramatist on Tuesday has brought to the surface once again the fact that he was by training a pharmacist. The "Times" of May 24 gives the following particulars:

He was apprenticed in 1844 to an apothecary of the name of Reimann, in the seaport town of Grimstad; here he remained six years, and here his ambition gradually turned

from art to literature. In 1847 he began to write poems, and in the winter of 1848-49, sitting up at night and concealing the fact from those around him, he composed his earliest drama, the three-act tragedy of "Catilina," in blank verse. During the year 1849 Ibsen wrote much, and some of his lyrical pieces were printed in the newspapers of Christiania. Life in Grimstad, where he had few friends and no intellectual opportunities, now became intolerable to him. He had grown gloomy and disagreeable; to the ladies of Grimstad he seemed "spectral." His relations with his parents, who were of the strictest puritanical order, became strained; in later years he complained that he had always been "half a stranger" to them. In March 1850 he made his final examinations in [pharmaceutical] chemistry, an excuse for putting a few dollars in his pocket and escaping.

### The Byron Manufacturing Co.

We have to acknowledge many communications received since our last issue from chemists who have been offered or have accepted the agency for the Byron Silver Gloss, a laundry-preparation. In a number of cases delivery of the goods has now been made, but there are still some who have paid in advance and have not yet received the goods. The company (which appears to be a Mr. Jhonson) has sent to chemists a list of "firms of chemists who have each mailed their cheque for agency orders," and in a covering letter it is said "each of these firms have mailed us their cheque for 10/." Some of the chemists themselves tell us that they only remitted 2/ or 4/; with what object has the company magnified the amounts? We may note that according to the letters the sole agency for a district is given to those who remit 10/. In this connection we have a letter from a firm in Glasgow who remitted 10/., yet five days later another chemist in the city was appointed "sole" agent for the city. This also requires explanation, but we may point out that a clause in the agreement reserves the right of the agent to return any stock in such event. Another chemist who signed the order-form and sent it, at the end of March, was asked three weeks later for his cheque, which he declined to send until he got the goods. The company then informed him that they had gone to expense and trouble, and unless he remitted by return they would place the matter in the hands of their solicitors. He did not do so: that is a month ago, but he has had no further communication. Other correspondents tell us that the advertising and boy and girl schemes, which constitute part of the arrangement to be carried out by the company, have not yet been started—we observe that the company say the watches are being tested. A firm which was attracted by the list of agents and sent a cheque, but has not got the goods yet, makes the practical suggestion that some united action might be taken to make the company fulfil their obligations. Certainly until those who have accepted the agency are satisfied, it would be wise for others to hold their hands. The following are the towns given in the company's lists as those in which agents have been appointed:

Abergavenny	Derby	Morpeth
Alfreton	Dover	Newark-on-
Alnwick	Edinburgh	Trent
Ashbourne	Farnworth	Penzance
Banbury	Forfar	Rotherham
Beckenham	Gateshead	Salop
Blackburn	Gloucester	Sandiacre
Bloxwich	Grays	Scarborough
Bourne	Harrogate	South Shields
Bridgewater	Hastings	Stanmore
Bristol	Haverfordwest	Stockport
Bromley,	Hawick	Stockton-on-
Kent	Huddersfield	Tees
Brynamman	Ironville	Tunstall
Cheltenham	Leicester	Wells
Clacton-on-	Leighton	Whitby
Sea	Buzzard	Wolverhampton
Dartmouth	Montrose	

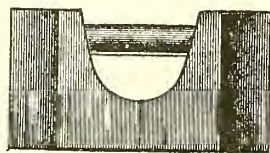
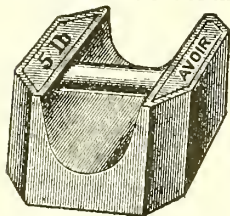
The Sandiacre agent's name is not given in the latest lists: he declined to pay in advance. Glasgow should also be added to the list.

### Pharmaceutical Council Competition.

Those of our readers who sent us in forecasts of the result of the election of seven members to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain were not very successful in their predictions. The two best we received were from Mr. J. E. Chapman, 26 Red Lion Street, Spalding, and Mr. W. E. Gaze, 10 The Avenue, Highams Park, Essex. We divide the guinea between them. Each of these gentlemen placed five of the candidates in the positions the poll actually gave them, and named six of the successful candidates.

### New Standard Weights.

The "London Gazette" of May 19 contained an Order in Council authorising the three new standard weights which incorporate the decimal principle with avoirdupois weight. The denominations of the weights are 20 lb., 10 lb., and 5 lb.,



and the standard weights to be used by the Board of Trade and its officers for the purpose of verification are in the octagonal form as here illustrated. Our engraving shows the 5-lb. weight on  $\frac{1}{3}$  scale.

### Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, on Thursday, May 17, at 8.30 p.m. There was a large attendance, but the papers read were of little general interest. There was

#### A LITTLE BREEZE

over the reading of the minutes. The Junior Secretary was proceeding to read them as usual, when Dr. Moody, following the plan of his chief, Dr. Armstrong, at previous meetings, asked the President (Professor Meldola) to discontinue the practice. Professor Meldola, however, explained to the Fellows that at the Council-meeting the same afternoon this matter had been discussed, and the Council had decided that, under the present by-laws, it is essential that the minutes should be read at each meeting, and he declined to go behind his instructions even so far as to ask for an expression of opinion from the Fellows present. Dr. Moody, he added pointedly, is a member of the Council, and was aware of their decision. The minutes were then read. The first paper was Part V. of the series on

#### ABSORPTION-SPECTRA AND CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION

which has occupied the attention of the Society at several recent meetings. It was communicated by Messrs. Baly and Tuck, and dealt with the constitution of the phenylhydrazones of aldehydes and ketones. Most phenylhydrazones when pure are snow-white, but in alkaline solution they become yellow. This, the authors suggest, is due to their conversion into azo-bodies. The next paper was a communication from the Pharmaceutical Society's Research Laboratory by Professor Crossley and Mr. J. S. Hills. It described the products obtained by the action of phosphoric chloride on trimethyldihydroresorcinol. The third paper was by Messrs. Lowry and Magson, and dealt with the spontaneous isomerisation which occurs on the solution of sulphonic derivatives of camphor in alkaline liquids. After these abstruse communications came one on the vexed question of

#### THE "RUSTING" OF IRON

by Mr. J. T. Nance. The author had observed that when iron filings are placed in a solution of ammonium chloride "rusting" occurs with great rapidity, hydrogen being evolved. By exposing strips of cleaned ferrotype to the action of solutions of ammonium chloride and of other

neutral salts, acids and alkalies of various strengths, he obtained a series of results which seemed to show that rusting can only occur where substances capable of yielding hydrogen are present. He therefore dissented from the view put forward by Dunstan, Jowett, and Goulding that the "rusting" of iron is initially due to the action of hydrogen peroxide. The old "carbonic-acid theory" of "rusting," first suggested by Grace-Calvert and recently advocated by Dr. Moody, is regarded merely as a special case of "rusting" since carbonic acid is capable of yielding hydrogen ions.

During the evening the President made the announcement that this year two extra meetings will be held for the reading of papers—one this session (July 5), and the other next session (October 25). The Cleve Memorial Lecture will be delivered by Professor Thorpe on Thursday, June 21, at 8.30 p.m. The next meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday, June 7, at the same hour.

### Births.

HOLTON.—At Fakenham, Norfolk, on May 18, the wife of John Chas. Holton, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

MILNE.—At 49 Forest Avenue, Aberdeen, on May 21, the wife of Peter Duffus Milne, chemist and druggist, of a son.

SAGE.—At Finchley, London, N., on May 2, the wife of C. Edward Sage, pharmaceutical chemist, of a daughter.

### Marriages.

ASHKANAZY—DAVIS.—At Doornfontein Synagogue, on May 13, Albert Weishaus Ashkanazy, chemist and druggist, Johannesburg, to Miriam Eva Davis.

EWELL—TURNBRIDGE.—At Alkham Parish Church, on May 25, Ernest William Ewell, chemist and druggist, 37 Townwall Street, Dover, to Florence Jane, daughter of Mr. Turnbridge, Alkham, near Dover.

PARTON—SQUIRE.—At St. Paul's, Hampstead, on May 15, by the Rev. Herbert Bury, M.A., Vicar, Ernest George Parton, of Shenley, Streatham, to Mabel Bramwell, elder daughter of Mr. P. W. Squire (Squire & Sons, Oxford Street, London, W.), 40 Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London, and The Ryepeck, Shepperton.

PRENTICE—LEDGER.—At St. George's, Hanover Square, London, W., on May 17, by the Rev. Edmund Ledger, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. David Anderson, Rector of the parish, William Henry Prentice (of Prentice Bros., Ltd., chemical-manufacturers), of Hazelwood, Stowmarket, to Ethel Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Ledger, of 20 Parkhill Road, Hampstead, London.

### Deaths.

BRADBURY.—At High Street, Stalham, Norfolk, on May 19, the wife of Mr. Robert Bradbury, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-three.

EDWARDS.—At High Street, Bishop's Castle, on May 12, Mr. David Powell Edwards, chemist and druggist, aged forty-four.

MORSE.—At High Street, Totnes, on May 20, Mr. Charles Henry Stafford Morse, pharmaceutical chemist, aged fifty. Mr. Morse recently underwent an operation while spending a holiday at Bournemouth. Mr. Morse was a son of the late Charles B. Morse, chemist, Bishop's Stortford, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. Speechly, a former assistant of his father. He qualified in April 1880, and returned to Westminster College for the Major, which he passed in October of that year. He had been in business in Totnes for nearly twenty-five years, and was for some time Local Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society. He took little part in public affairs, but was a deacon in the Baptist Church. Mr. Morse leaves a widow and two sons, the younger of whom has been for several years in his father's business.

SPRING.—At Brigg, Lincs, on May 16, Mr. Henry Spring, founder and managing director of the firm of Spring & Co.,



Ltd., manufacturing chemists, aged sixty-four. Mr. Spring established the business nearly twenty years ago. He was a member of the Urban District Council and Board of Guardians, and Chairman of the North Lindsey Liberal Association.

**WINSLOE.**—On May 15, Mr. Richard Herbert Somers Winsloe, member of the firm of Messrs. Tennants & Co., chemical-manufacturers, of 49 Faulkner Street, Manchester, and of Bradford and Liverpool, aged fifty-five. Mr. Winsloe died suddenly while proceeding to business.

## Personalities.

**MR. WILLIAM EDMONDSON**, chemist and druggist, of Edmondson & Vogt, chemists, Kendal, has been appointed a justice of the peace for the borough of Kendal.

**MR. H. ARNOLD WOOLNOUGH**, President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, has now left London on his return to Australia *via* the United States and Canada.

**ALDERMAN W. A. WRENN**, chemist and druggist, of Gregory & Wrenn, Ltd., chemists, Taunton, has been nominated to fill a vacancy in the representation of the Western Division of Taunton on Somerset County Council.

**DR. WILHELM OSTWALD** has retired from his professorship at the Leipzig University, and intends to live in his country house in Grossbothen, near Leipzig, where he has built a laboratory. His retirement has created great surprise in Germany.

**MR. ERNEST RIDER COOK**, the aeronaut, whose exploit we recorded in last week's issue (p. 756), is, we learn, not connected in any way with Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., soap specialists, of Bow. He is a nephew of the late Mr. Edward Rider Cook, formerly of Edward Cook & Co., and M.P. for West Ham (North).

**MR. JOHN CLEWORTH**, 56 Ducie Street, Greenheys, has again been the fortunate recipient of one of the prizes awarded for the best photographs of "Frog-in-your-Throat" window-displays. It may be remembered that last year Mr. Cleworth was awarded the first prize in this competition. The second prize on that occasion went to Germany, the third to the Channel Islands, and the fourth to London.

**THE PHARMACY** established in Maidenhead by Mr. John Higgs, J.P., in 1825 has a remarkable record in that every one of its proprietors has been a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Higgs was Mayor of the town in 1844 and 1845, and took into partnership Mr. Robert Walker, J.P., who succeeded him in the business, and also as Mayor in 1870 and 1871. He, again, was followed by his son, Mr. J. Wesley Walker, J.P., C.C., the present Mayor, who on Monday last, as Chairman of the Borough Bench, congratulated his business successor and former assistant, Mr. Arthur Upson, F.S.M.C., on taking the oaths on his appointment as a justice for the borough. Mr. Upson has been offered the Mayoralty, but has refused it.



MR. UPSON.

He was born in 1863, and was apprenticed to Mr. Hunt, Southampton, and then transferred to Messrs. Chipperfield & Bates, also of that borough. He went to Maidenhead in 1883, passed the Minor in 1887, and succeeded Mr. Walker on his retirement. In 1895 he passed the B.O.A. examination, and four years later that of the Spectacle-makers' Company. He was elected a town councillor in 1898 and Chairman of the Health Committee in 1900, both of which positions he still occupies. Mr. Upson is a Governor of the Maidenhead Technical Institute and High Schools, and a Charity Trustee. As a sportsman, he has played for Maidenhead at cricket, tennis, hockey, and water polo.

## Business Changes.

**Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.**

**LEWIS' DRUG-STORES** have been opened at 95 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.

**MR. A. G. DOBLE**, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at Station Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

**MR. W. RAYNER**, chemist and druggist, will shortly open a business at West Park Parade, Lincoln.

**MESSRS. STAFFORD & Co.**, chemists, have opened new premises at 4 Victoria Buildings, London, S.W.

**MR. S. BRIGGS**, chemist and druggist, has acquired the premises at 29 St. James's Street, Walthamstow.

**MESSRS. HEATH & Co.**, chemists, announce their intention of shortly vacating the premises 114 Ebury Street, Pimlico, London, S.W.

**MR. G. M. TREVASKIS**, chemist and druggist, has taken over the Victoria Pharmacy, at 86 Well Street, Hackney, London, N.E.

**THE BUSINESS** of the late Mr. J. C. Hyslop, pharmaceutical chemist, at 39 Church Street, Marylebone, London, W., has been closed.

**MR. F. J. BEWERS**, chemist and druggist, late of Llandrindod Wells, has opened a business at 13 King Edward's Parade, Norbury.

**MR. R. S. CAMPBELL**, chemist and druggist, has opened the premises 4 King's Parade, Okehampton Road, Kensal Rise, London, N.W.

**MR. C. BREESE**, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Messrs. Frank & Co., at 119 Mitcham Lane, Streatham, London, S.W.

**MR. S. R. GARNER**, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Messrs. Pierce, Tulley & Co., 66 Kennington Park Road, London, S.W.

**MESSRS. R. TEBBITT & Co.**, 90 Great Portland Street, London, W., have been appointed sole agents for Great Britain for E. Coudray, perfumer, Paris.

**MR. JOHN W. AILSBY**, chemist and druggist, Louth, has acquired the business at Binbrook, Lincs, carried on for fifty-three years by Mr. Samuel Maughan.

**MR. E. HERBERT MORRIS**, chemist and druggist, whose premises in St. James's Square, Newport, Isle of Wight, were damaged by fire (as noted in last week's issue), has taken temporary premises near by.

**MR. F. J. NASH**, chemist and druggist, Whitchurch, Salop, has purchased the dispensing, family, and photographic business conducted for the last nine years by Mr. T. Cooper-Clarke, at the Market Square, Brewood.

**MR. F. C. LANGLEY**, chemist and druggist, 12 London Street, Paddington, is removing his business to more commodious premises at 127 Praed Street, London, W., where he has put in a new double shop-front fitted in up-to-date style. [Corrected notice.]

**MR. B. ROSENZWEIG** has opened the "Continental Pharmacy" in King Street, Blackpool. Mr. Rosenzweig, who has had considerable experience in Dundee, Liverpool, Darwen, and London, will be assisted by his younger brother, Mr. J. V. Rosenzweig, who has been for the past four years with Mr. J. Arthur Buckley, chemist and druggist, Church Street, Blackpool.

**LIQUID EXTRACT OF CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Further evidence was laid before Sheriff Orphoot in Edinburgh Sheriff Court on Thursday afternoon, May 24, on complaint, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, by Dr. George Robertson, medical officer of health for Leith, against Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart, Powell & Co., chemists and druggists, Ferry Road, Leith. The complaint charged respondents with having sold liquid extract of cascara sagrada which was not according to British Pharmacopœia formula, and therefore was not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded (see C. & D., May 12, p. 730). All of the assistants in respondents' shop now stated that the purchaser was informed that it was Duncan's cascara that was supplied to him. Thereafter Mr. Miller, S.S.C., for complainer, and Mr. T. B. Morison, addressed the Court on legal points, and his Lordship deferred judgment till June 7.

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 16, 1906.)

- "HOMCO"; for oils in Classes 2 and 3. By the Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., W. Carr Lane, Stoneferry, Hull. 281,675, 281,676.
- "THEPHORIN"; for chemicals in Class 3. By F. Hoffmann La Roche & Cie., 184 Grenzacherstrasse, Basle. 278,520.
- "SARSATABS" ("Sarsa" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 3. By C. J. Hood & Co., Ltd., 34 Snow Hill, London, E.C. 279,413.
- "NEURIDIA"; for medicine. By H. W. K. Pears, Hove, Sussex. 279,417.
- "EUPURGO" and "TELLA"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Dr. Benigüe & Co., 91 Gt. Titchfield Street, London, S.W. 280,263, 280,264.
- "VIVIETINE"; for a skin nutrient and vivifier. By Helen Kilbride, 12 St. Paul's Road, Bradford. 281,212.
- "CONSOLATORINE" ("Consolato" disclaimed); for nerve pills. By J. Chapman & Co., Ltd., Lower Westrick Street, Norwich. 281,273.
- "PHOSFERINE"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., 17 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 281,349.
- Device of three letters "X" within star device; for French chalk and barytes. By W. Harrison & Co., 16 Mincing Lane, London, E.C. 280,956.
- "RUBELLE"; for food substances. By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 28 Ash Grove, Hackney, London. 280,658.
- "MAS-DE-LA-VILLE" and device of a peasant woman pressing grapes; for aerated beverages. By A. Peyron-Roussel, Domaine du Mas-de-la-Ville, Arles, France. 280,464.
- "SUNLIGHT" and device of a girl hanging out clothes; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight. 280,138.
- "FLORODONT" ("Flor" disclaimed); for perfumery and toilet preparations. By Stehr & Hermann, 79 Victoria Street, Westminster. 279,231.
- "JECERIS STABIT QUOCUNQUE" and oval label device of Manx arms, etc.; for a perfume (Mona bouquet). By W. F. Mates, Regent Street, Douglas, I. of Man. 279,503.
- "KRANOL"; for a hair preparation. By C. Baker, Brook's Lane, Middlewich, Cheshire. 281,110.
- "EN'LO"; for a hair preparation. By W. Richardson & Sons, 45 Stafford Street, Walsall. 281,194.
- (From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 23, 1906.)
- "EVANIDS"; for photographic tablets. By Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool. 281,463.
- "PLANET BRAND" and oval design with astronomical signs therein; for chemicals in Classes 1 and 3. By Maker & Baker, Ltd., Garden Wharf, Battersea, London, S.W. 277,823, 277,824.
- "QUICKENINE"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Gittings, Hills and Boothby, Ltd., Long Acre, Birmingham. 281,730.
- "JOHN O'GAUNT"; for chemicals in Class 2. By G. H. Maudsley, The Arcade, Market Street, Lancaster. 281,758.
- "MIGRINE"; for proprietary medicines. By J. A. Sutcliffe, 27 King Cross Street, Halifax. 278,710.
- "BENZOSALIN"; for chemicals in Class 3. By F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Cie., 184 Grenzacherstrasse, Basle. 278,934.
- "ANTINAUSIN" ("Anti" disclaimed); for a sea-sickness preventive. By M. Heim, Wildenow Strasse 4, Berlin. 280,120.
- "NYDIA"; for a nerve medicine. By J. Rove, 22 New Charles Street, London, E.C. 280,963.
- "VARIXOLENE" ("Varix" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 3. By F. Wilkinson, 2 Ellercroft Road, Bradford. 281,565.
- Device of a crowned lion rampant; for photographic paper. By the Imperial Dry Plate Co., Ltd., Cricklewood, London, N.W. 280,526.
- "MALTOBAN" ("Malt" disclaimed) and "INDEX"; for brewing sugars, caramels, colourings, finings, etc. By F. Kendall & Son, Ltd., Birmingham Road, Stratford-on-Avon. 280,652, 280,867.
- "OOWANA" and symbolic device; for candles, soap, detergents. By Oowana, Ltd., 26 Red Lion Square, London, W.C. 281,061.

- "ONZO"; for mineral and aerated waters. By A. A. Pollock, 12 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh. 279,894.
- "BANDUSIAN CRYSTALS"; for mineral waters. By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 28 Ash Grove, Hackney, London. 281,875.
- "SUNNY MONDAY"; for soaps in Class 47. By the N. K. Fairbank Co., 143 Dearborn Street, Chicago, U.S.A. 275,974.
- "KLINOFF"; for a detergent. By Holzapfel's Compositions Co., Ltd., Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 281,093.
- "JN. GIRAUD FILS" (signature); for perfumery. By Jn. Giraud Fils, 25 Avenue St. Lorette, Grasse. 279,412.
- "PTE"; for perfumed soap. By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight. 280,140.

## Trade Notes.

IN THE ADVERTISEMENT OF MESSRS. Aug. Levermore & Co., 34 Line Street, London, E.C., in last week's issue, the words "and Co." were omitted from the name of the firm. Messrs. Levermore ask us to say that there has been no alteration in the style of the firm.

VASELINE.—The Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., 42 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., have issued a new illustrated net price-list of the vaseline preparations. Eight new styles of packages are noted, concerning which there is an offer of free carriage on sample parcels during June.

MESSRS. DAVY HILL & HODGKINSONS, LTD., 64 Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E., had a second telephone added to their premises two months ago, and they have now made an arrangement with the telephone company whereby the single number "559 Hop" will cover both telephones.

PINE TOILET-PAPER.—Messrs. Aryton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., Liverpool, bring under our notice the Pine toilet-paper in rolls which they supply. The rolls smell strongly of pine, and freely diffuse their pleasant antiseptic odour in the room. In gross quantities the retailer's name and address are printed on the wrappers free of charge, and a variation in the title of the paper may also be adopted.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC TRADE AND PROFESSIONAL ANNUAL (Marshall, Brookes & Chalkley, Ltd., Harp Alley, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.) has been published this week. It contains diary pages from May to May, and the literary pages are devoted to matters of interest to dealers, such as manufacturers' formulae for developers and photographic trade-names.

PROTECTED.—The additions to the P.A.T.A. protected list during May include Armour's red bone-marrow perles, Blackie's preparations (Cartol, Java powder, etc.), Gosnell's preparations (additional), Javal preparations (additional), Imperatrix soap (restored), Nervo-Vita, Pinnington's pills, Visser's rennet, Woolley's petroleum emulsion, and Wright's coal-tar shaving-soap (tablets and sticks). Mr. Brent Good has decided to fall in with the P.A.T.A. regulations in regard to co-operative stores, and Carter's pills remain on the protected list.

"THE A.B.C. and *l. s. d.* OF SODA-FOUNTAINS" is the title of an attractive booklet (copyrighted) which has been issued by Stiles (1905), Ltd., 72-74 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. The title indicates the purport of the booklet, and the brightly written matter, the dainty illustrations, not to mention the gold-embossed covers on a red ground, will scarcely fail in their object, which is to make the world cognisant of the superiority of the London-made "Purity" soda-fountains, manufactured by Stiles, Ltd., in unlimited styles.

CALOX is going strong. This is, our readers are aware, the name of the new dentifrice devised by Messrs McKesson & Robbins, New York. Its oxygenising properties kill dental-bacteria, whiten the teeth, and correct unpleasant odours. As the result of popular advertising in the United States Calox has taken front rank there in public demand, and Messrs. McKesson & Robbins have been so encouraged by the steady growth in sales here without popular advertising that they have commenced now an active campaign. Perspicacious retailers will recognise that this means that they should look to their stocks. Mr. A. C. Wootton, 14 Trinity Square, Tower Hill, E.C., the London agent, invites correspondence from those interested.



## Legal Reports.

### Trade Law.

**Sub-letting a Shop.**—Most retail traders are familiar with the proviso generally inserted in leases to the effect that the lessee shall not assign, underlet, or part with the possession of the premises without the consent of the landlord. It is provided by the Conveyancing Act, 1892, that where a lease contains a covenant of this kind there is to be an implied proviso that no fine or sum of money in the nature of a fine shall be payable for or in respect of such consent. It is usual for a clause to be inserted that such consent is not to be unreasonably or capriciously withheld. In a case which has just been settled by the Court of Appeal a lessee obtained his landlord's consent to sub-let on condition that the new lessee should covenant to pay the landlord his rent during the remainder of the term. This arrangement was concluded, after which the new lessee, by consent, made an assignment of the lease. When a quarter's rent became due the landlord sued the new lessee (instead of the person to whom the lease had been assigned) for the rent. The Court of Appeal has held that the new lessee could not put up the defence that the covenant making him responsible was "in the nature of a fine"; even if it did come within that description (which two out of three Lords Justices decided it did not), the defendant, not being a party to the original lease, could not avail himself of such a defence.

**Recovery of Overcharges from Railway Companies.** By Section 90 of the Railway Clauses Act, 1845, railway companies are prohibited from charging more to one customer than to another for carrying the same classes of goods—that is to say, there is to be no "preferential treatment." An action was brought some time ago in a London County Court by a tradesman, who alleged that he had been charged more for a certain class of goods than other tradesmen were charged, and he claimed the return of a few shillings upon a specific consignment, in order to test the legality of the railway company's action. The County Court Judge decided against him, and he appealed to the Divisional Court of King's Bench. The Judges of that Court dismissed the appeal on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to justify the company being compelled to refund the alleged overcharge: they ruled that where a person alleges that a railway company has charged him a rate for goods which is higher than that charged to another person in respect of goods of the same description, he must show that the goods of that other person have actually been carried by the company at the lower rate, and it is not enough to show that the company have advertised such a rate in their books.

### High Court Cases.

#### ALLEGED LIBEL.

THE solicitors of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain have accepted service of writs issued by Mr. Jesse Boot against the individual members of the Council in respect to libels alleged to have been published in the official journal of the Society. The defendants are Messrs. Richard Atkinson Robinson (President), John Rymer Young, (Vice-President), Walter Hills (Treasurer), Samuel Ralph Atkins, Algernon Sidney Campkin, Michael Carteighe, Albert Cooper, William Gowen Cross, William Little Currie, William Humphrey Gibson, Richard Lord Gifford, Albert Hagon, John Frederic Harrington, John Harrison, Alfred Ernest Hobbs, George Thomas Wilkinson Newsholme, Charles James Park, Alfred Southall, David Storrar, Charles Symes, and Alfred Charles Wootton.

#### A CHEMIST'S CHILD.

A PETITION has been presented to the Judges of the First Division of the Court of Session by Alexander Calder Walker, chemist and druggist, 126 Hiltown, Dundee, asking their Lordships to ordain his wife, Jane Reid Ann Arthur or Walker, to give him custody of William Arthur Walker, the only child of the marriage, who was born in October last. Petitioner states that he married Mrs. Walker on December 6, 1904, and they lived together at Sidlaw Villa, Strathmartine Road, Dundee, till February last, when the respondent left him, taking the child with her, and went to reside with her father at 28 Dock Street, Dundee, where she still is. Petitioner says he has repeatedly invited and urged his wife to return, but she refuses to do so, although she has no justification for deserting him, and he

has always treated her with the greatest kindness and consideration. She has also declined to give him custody of the child. He says he is in a position to provide for the proper upbringing of the child. He is not satisfied that the child will be properly cared for by his wife unless subject to his own supervision, as some time after the child's birth she expressed a wish to hand him over to a third party, but was forbidden by petitioner to do so. Their Lordships ordered intimation and service of the petition.

### Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881.

#### FEES FOR UNQUALIFIED PRACTICE.

A CURIOUS POINT was raised at Tewkesbury County Court on May 16. William James Malvern, veterinary surgeon, sued a farmer named Wakefield for 38*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* for services rendered, and the defendant, in admitting a debt of 32*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, objected to the balance on the ground that it represented services rendered by an unqualified assistant, and that, it was argued, could not be legally recovered.—Judge Ellicott said the Act set out that no unqualified person should receive a fee, yet it did not say that a qualified man employing an unqualified person was not entitled to a fee. It was a point that should be considered by a higher Court. He found for the plaintiff for the full amount.

### County Court Cases.

#### COMMITTAL OF CHEMISTS.

IN the City of London Court on Friday, May 18, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., Mr. Louis Pozner, trading as C. A. Saviades & Co., Regent Street, London, W., sought to have Mr. H. G. Hunt, chemist, 30 Walbrook, London, E.C., committed for non-payment of 7*l.* 8*s.* due. Plaintiff said that the defendant had a nice shop, and the debt was for goods supplied to him in the way of his trade. Defendant had sold them. The Court ordered payment of the debt in a month or committal for twelve days.

In another case, Messrs. Meggeson & Co., Ltd., 14 Miles Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., summoned Mr. W. G. Stuckey, chemist, 14 Southampton Street, Strand, London, for the non-payment of 9*l.* 19*s.* Plaintiffs' representative said that the defendant called himself the "chemist to the Hotel Cecil." The debt was for trade goods. Judge Rentoul ordered payment of 1*l.* a month, or committal in default.

IN the Shoreditch County Court on May 17, the case of Lee v. Watt was heard, in which an application was made for an immediate order for the sum of 34*s.* due by the defendant, William Thompson Watt, described as a chemist, of Hoxton Street, Hoxton. Judge Smyly said if defendant was a chemist in business in a busy thoroughfare, he should pay his debts.—In reply to his Honour, counsel for the plaintiff said defendant paid about 60*l.* rent, and if the business was put on the market it would fetch a considerable sum. The amount claimed was for repairs to the premises.—A witness for the defendant said Mr. Watt had been doing very badly for a considerable time. He had been suffering from influenza, and was unable to look after his business properly. Witness knew of his own knowledge that he had a bill of sale, besides two other judgments—one at Westminster for 3*l.* and one at the Lord Mayor's Court for 12*l.* He was paying off 1*l.* a month at the Mayor's Court.—Eventually his Honour made an order for the payment in five weeks or committal for ten days.

#### CARRIAGE OF FORMALIN.

IN the City of London Court on May 18, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., the Formalin Hygienic Co., Ltd., 3 Lloyd's Avenue, London, sued Messrs. James Hartley & Co., North Quay, London Docks, for 4*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, the value of a carboy containing 11 gals. of formalin entrusted to them for carriage to Messrs. Hunt, Dublin. In transit the carboy was cracked and the formalin was lost. After a long trial, the defendants, while denying liability, gave an undertaking to pay the plaintiffs' claim and costs rather than have a judgment registered against them.



## Bankruptcies and Failures.

**Re HARRY LEVETT MARSHALL**, 62 Waterloo Street, Hove, Sussex, Chemical-manufacturer.—The Registrar (Mr. A. O. Jennings) held a sitting last week at Brighton for the public examination of this debtor, who stated that his liabilities were 1,478*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* and assets 103*l.* 5*s.* Replying to the Official Receiver as to what he had done with 1,900*l.*, debtor stated that a large part of it went in the chemical-manufacturer's business in which he was interested in West Suffolk, and he believed he lost over 600*l.* by it in one year. Debtor was allowed to pass.

**Re BERTRAM SIMPSON**, 19 Chesterfield Road and 558 Abbeydale Road, Sheffield, Chemist and Druggist.—The Official Receiver's report indicates that the bankrupt started business in November 1902, without any capital of his own. His statement of affairs shows a deficiency of 505*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* He attributes his failure to pressure by creditors, losses through bad management of the Abbeydale Road shop, excessive household expenses, and his wife's illness. To enable him to pay the price of the business (233*l.*) the debtor (observes the Official Receiver) had to borrow the money. When examined bankrupt stated that the profits for the last three years had averaged 2*l.* 10*s.* per week, while his withdrawals for household and personal expenses had been from 4*l.* to 5*l.* He also admitted that he had never been able to pay his creditors 20*s.* in the pound.

**Re JOHN REEVE**, 14 Zion Place, Margate, Kent, Chemist and Druggist.—The receiving order herein was made on May 11 on debtor's own petition, and the statement of affairs filed shows gross liabilities amounting to 549*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* (unsecured 525*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*), and net assets 143*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The Official Receiver reports that the petition was filed by debtor because he was being pressed by his creditors. Debtor carried on a small business in St. Ansell's Road, Nottingham, as a chemist, from 1878 to 1881, and he then had a capital of 140*l.*, out of which he purchased the stock and fixtures belonging to that business for 96*l.* He appears to have been unfortunate about 1881, and the business was given up, the stock and fixtures being taken over by the landlord in discharge of his claim for rent. Debtor states that his other liabilities were afterwards met. Debtor was employed for about twelve years later as a chemist's manager at Exeter and at Ashford, and says that he saved over 120*l.* during that time. In 1893 he purchased the business at 14 Zion Place, Margate, paying 295*l.* for it, of which amount 100*l.* was paid down and a promissory note given for the balance (195*l.*), which is still unpaid. For the first eight years the business was fairly successful, but owing to the diversion of traffic and the development of Cliftonville the business has fallen off. His average gross takings are estimated by debtor at about 300*l.* a year. Seven of the unsecured creditors, amounting to 379*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, exceed 10*l.*, five creditors are for 336*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in respect of loans, four of the amounts (82*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*) being due to moneylenders. Debtor ascribes his position to four bad seasons at Margate and the above-mentioned cause. The following are creditors: Barron, Harveys & Co., London (16*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*); Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, London (14*l.*); Fieldings, London (29*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*); A. C. Hubbard, Brighton (214*l.* 10*s.*); John Kirkwood, Croydon (45*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*); "Bankers," Margate (49*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons, London (10*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*); Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, London (10*l.*).

**Re HENRY BISHOP & CO., LTD.**, Waltham Cross, Makers, Proprietors, and Vendors of Patent Medicines and Proprietary Articles, etc.—At the Edmonton Bankruptcy Court, on May 21, Judge Tindal Atkinson again had before him the petition for the winding-up of this estate (see *C. & D.*, May 5, p. 701).—An affidavit made by Henry Gregory Matthews, of Stevenage, was read, in which he stated that the shop at High Street, Harlesden, had now been given up. The company's assets consisted of stock, fixtures, and fittings at 742 Holloway Road, N., the lease of which might be worth 100*l.* or 150*l.*, a few fittings and small quantity of stock at 479 Holloway Road, and a few proprietary articles or medicines. The shops at 479 Holloway Road and at High Street, Lee, were held on a rack-rental, and there was no value attaching to the leases or agreements. The company had issued ten debentures of 100*l.* each, and, the holders of these having commenced an action, Mr. Justice Buckley had appointed a receiver and manager of the assets of the company. Even if the whole of the assets of the company were sold to the best possible advantage, there would not be sufficient to pay the debenture-holders in full, and there could not, in the circumstances, be anything for the ordinary creditors.—The petitioner filed an affidavit in reply, in which he mentioned that the company was possessed of the proprietary articles and medicines, Bishop's Nisalt, Zuroaline, Smyrna Syrup of Figs, Eureka Voice-

pastilles, Eureka Throat and Cough Lozenges, all of which were, in his opinion, of value. He considered the assets of the company were worth 1,250*l.* For some time, he said, the company had been under the control of Mr. Thomas Ward and one director, Mr. C. J. Burchell, and though he was a shareholder he had never received any notice of meetings and balance-sheets. Cross-examined in the witness-box, the petitioner was unable to give any details showing how he arrived at his estimate of 1,250*l.* as the value of the company's assets.—Further affidavits having been read regarding the registration of the company, Mr. Fox (counsel for the petitioner) argued that the company was a mere shadow, as it was really being carried on by the debenture-holders.—Mr. Moeran (for the company) said that if the winding-up order were made the possibility which existed of everyone being paid in full would disappear.—His Honour considered that there was a suspicion as to the way in which the debentures were issued. He made a winding-up order, directing that the Official Receiver should have control of the winding-up.

**Re REUBEN HIRD**, 52 Westgate Street, Gloucester, Chemist and Druggist.—A meeting of creditors was held at the office of the Official Receiver, Gloucester, on May 18. The Deputy Official Receiver (Mr. J. C. Ford) presided, and there were also present Messrs. W. Langley Smith (acting as agent for Messrs. Cohen & Slater, solicitors to the petitioning creditors, Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham), Mr. W. E. Hipkins (holding a proxy for Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.), Mr. E. Kerr (on behalf of Mrs. Martha Kerr, Liverpool), and others. The debtor was not present.—The Deputy Official Receiver stated that the estimated unsecured liabilities (owing to about fifty creditors), so far as he had been able to ascertain, amounted to 246*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The landlord claimed 6*l.* 5*s.* for rent, and there were preferential claims for wages amounting to 9*l.* (Mr. Ernest Kerr 6*l.*, and Mr. Williamson 3*l.*). Since the receiving order was made the Official Receiver had been in possession of the shop, and had continued the business with the assistance of Mr. Williamson, who is a chemist. The fixtures, fittings, and trade requirements were of the estimated value of 60*l.*, the stock-in-trade—drugs, medicines, surgical instruments, etc.—was put at 92*l.*, and the book-debts amounted to 62*l.* The stock, fixtures, and book-debts had been advertised on behalf of the Official Receiver in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and the time for sending in tenders expired that morning. Mrs. Martha Kerr (mother of the debtor) claimed 100*l.* for money lent. In reply to a question, Mr. Kerr said the document was dated from Liverpool, and he thought the money was lent to debtor for his studying.—Mr. Hipkins proposed himself as trustee, and the motion was carried and a committee of inspection appointed.—The public examination of the debtor was fixed for May 22, but on the case being mentioned at the Bankruptcy Court on that date, the Deputy Official Receiver said he believed the debtor had left the city, and he asked that his name should be called. This was done, and, there being no answer, the examination was adjourned *sine die*.

## Gazette.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

**Clarke, Arthur William Viner**, Charleville Road, West Kensington, W., medical practitioner.

**Miller, Richard**, Sedbergh, Yorkshire, chemist and druggist.

## New Companies and Company News.

**G. & C. MOORE (EDINBURGH), LTD.**—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on in the United Kingdom and elsewhere the business of aerated and mineral water manufacturers, bottlers of beer, etc. The first directors are G. Moore, J. Stevenson, and F. Conquer-good. Qualification 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company.

**EDINBURGH MEDICAL JOURNAL, LTD.**—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the journal called "The Edinburgh Medical Journal," belonging to Y. J. Pentland, Edinburgh. The first directors are Drs. D. J. Cunningham, G. A. Berry, G. A. Gibson, P. McBride, H. H. Littlejohn, and H. A. Thomson, all of Edinburgh.

**BRECHFA CHEMICAL CO., LTD.**—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals and explosives of all kinds, recoverers



of by-products, manure-makers, fuse, dye, and perfume manufacturers, etc. The first directors are J. W. G. Hughes, S. E. C. Lewis, G. Henfrey, M. L. W. Lloyd Prise, and Colonel W. G. Hughes. Registered office, Brechfa Chemical-works, Nantgaredig, Carmarthenshire.

**CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, LTD.**—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects as indicated by the title. The first subscribers are: T. J. Booth, 24 Harley Street, Bow, E., clerk; May W. Vockins, 26 Merstham Road, Thornton Heath, clerk; F. W. Booth, 24 Harley Street, Bow, E., clerk; A. Bates, 65 Dyncor Road, Stoke Newington, N. clerk; F. Maddocks, Oakfield, Sheridan Road, Merton Park, Surrey, clerk; F. J. Burton, 56 Brightside Road, Lewisham, clerk; and J. W. Pollock, 148 Camberwell Grove, S.E., accountant. No initial public issue. The first directors are R. J. Marks, 133 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; C. G. Penney, 70 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.; and O. J. Parker, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate Street, E.C. Qualification 100 shares. Remuneration 50*l.* each per annum (chairman 25*l.* extra). Registered office, 53 New Broad Street, E.C.

**MAJOR & CO., LTD.**—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 5,000 6-per-cent. cumulative preference and 5,000 ordinary shares of 10*l.* each. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Major & Co., Ltd., and W. P. Birkenshaw, the liquidator thereof, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in coke, coal-tar, pitch, ammoniacal liquor, and other residual products, carbonisers of coal, tar and naphtha distillers, rosin-distillers, manufacturers of alizarine, colours, dyes, and chemicals, soap-manufacturers, oil, grease, and varnish merchants, etc., colliery-owners, etc. Minimum cash subscription 5,000*l.* The first directors are J. L. Major (managing director), J. T. Polling, W. T. Cox, and H. E. Hanson. Qualification 500*l.* Remuneration of managing director as fixed by the board; of other directors as fixed by the company. Registered office, Sculcoates, Hull.

**CORBYN, STACEY & CO., LTD.**—Mr. Richard A. Robinson, 26 Brechin Place, South Kensington, has recently been appointed an additional director of this company of wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists.

**LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD.**—The report for 1905 states that the year's working has produced favourable results. The River Plate Local Committee held their annual meeting at Fray Bentos in December 1905, and the company's books there to September 30 were examined and have been certified as correct by the local auditor. The company shipped out to the River Plate during the year a total amount of 190,000*l.* in gold. The purchase of several new Estancias has been completed, and details are given. In order to provide for further requirements consequent upon the continued expansion of the company's business the directors recommend that the capital of the company should be increased from 1,000,000*l.* to 1,100,000*l.*, by the creation of an additional 20,000 ordinary shares of 5*l.* each, to be issued at such time and upon such terms as they may think expedient. In accordance with the notice already advertised, a special resolution to that effect will be submitted at an extraordinary general meeting to be held immediately after the ordinary general meeting. The balance of the profit-and-loss account amounts to 209,737*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; and out of this have been paid twelve months' interest at 5 per cent. per annum on 100,000 preference shares (25,000*l.*), an interim dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares (50,000*l.*), and the directors propose to appropriate the balance by paying a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 10 per cent. (10*s.* per share, 50,000*l.*), making, with the interim dividend, 20 per cent. for the year 1905 (free of income-tax); a special bonus of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share (free of income-tax) on the ordinary shares (12,500*l.*), carrying to reserve fund 30,000*l.*, carrying to employees' provident fund 2,000*l.*, and deducting for directors' percentages 15,850*l.*, leaving a sum of 24,387*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* to carry forward to profit-and-loss new account.

**BURIED ALIVE WITHOUT IT.**—"Enclosed please find 10*s.* for renewal subscription to the *C. & D.*, without which I should consider myself buried alive pharmaceutically."—W. E. M. (10/23.)

ACCORDING to the "Apoth. Zeitung," Wagner's "Antipositiv" for reducing obesity is a mixture of bicarbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, with citric acid and cream of tartar—similar in composition to many salines.

THE exports of cloves from Zanzibar during 1904 amounted to 127,700 cwt., against 107,965 cwt. in 1903; and of clove-stems the exports were 8,079 cwt., against 10,605 cwt. Germany absorbed nine-tenths of the latter article.

THE CONSUMPTION OF DENATURED ALCOHOL for industrial purposes in France rose from 2,657,556 gals. in 1894 to 9,318,342 gals. in 1904; the amount used for chemical and pharmaceutical purposes (included in the above) rose from 361,636 gals. to 965,712 gals.

## Poisonings.

TWO of the eleven deaths from poisoning that were recorded up to May 17 were misadventures. At York the six-year-old daughter of Isaac Leadon drank some liquid ammonia and died as a result.—Of three cases of carbolic-acid poisoning one was a misadventure, Samuel Stevenson (10), son of an engine-driver at Glasgow, having swallowed a fatal quantity in error for an aerated beverage. The other cases were suicides, the victims being Clara Agnes Clegg (40), who poisoned herself on Hampstead Heath, and John Pearce, a Cardiff labourer.—At Humshaugh, John Irvine (28), groom in the employ of Dr. Aylward, poisoned himself with strychnine which he had obtained surreptitiously from the doctor's surgery.—John Thwaites (32), a locomotive-driver, of Gateshead, drank a fatal quantity of laudanum in a fit of depression.—Francis Edward Burton, of Hastings, obtained a quantity of camphorated chloroform from Mr. Skryme, chemist, ostensibly for toothache. Burton swallowed the mixture, however, and died from poisoning.—At Kensington, Alice Mary Eagles (32) committed suicide by swallowing a solution of oxalic acid.—Besides the ammonia misadventure already mentioned, there were three other suicides with the unscheduled poisons salt of lemon (2) and hydrochloric acid. George Smith (62), at one time head beadle of St. Pancras Town Hall, took the spirit of salt. At Rumwell, near Taunton, Mary Bucknall (50), belonging to Roath, Cardiff, poisoned herself with salt of lemon. The same poison was taken with suicidal intent by Quenten Schroeder (36), a Manchester commercial traveller. Schroeder bought 2 oz. of salt of lemon from Mr. James William Thompson, chemist and druggist, manager for Boots, Ltd., 101 Stockport Road, Manchester, on the pretence that it was to be used for cleaning purposes.

Since May 17 there have been twenty fatalities, five of which were misadventures. Grace Winifred Horsnail, a teacher of typewriting, in Bedford Row, London, was found dead, and on a table by her side were packets containing sulphonal, sulphonal tablets, and chloral hydrate. The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure from sulphonal-poisoning.—Three of the five deaths from carbolic-acid poisoning were misadventures. A Liverpool man named Norman drank carbolic acid in mistake for petroleum emulsion, and died as a result. The other misadventure occurred at Oakenshaw, where Martin Brady, a railway labourer, accidentally drank the acid in mistake for beer, and Rachel Jones, a Swansea school-teacher, was accidentally poisoned with the acid. The two suicides were William Henry Wareham, of Southampton, and Nellie Brerton, of Stockingford.—Two deaths from potassium cyanide have taken place. The misadventure at York is referred to elsewhere, while Edward Lowe, a Slough wheelwright, committed suicide with the same poison.—An unknown foreigner at Camberwell poisoned himself with prussic acid. Laudanum in overdose was taken by Agnes Main, of Edinburgh, and by William Banwell, a commercial traveller, at Mapperley.—Henry Holloway, an Upham gardener, poisoned himself with arsenic.—A Clacton waiter, Walter Charles Pavey, committed suicide with oxalic acid, and so did Thomas Andrews, a Covent Garden market salesman.—Six deaths were caused by unscheduled poisons. In three cases hydrochloric acid was the medium, the victims being Mary Jameson, of Birmingham; Edward Chase Mitchell, of Tooting; and Charlotte Hibbert, a Norwich widow.—Adelaide Maud Cooksey, a domestic servant at Paddington, poisoned herself with liquid ammonia; and a Birmingham man, named Hadly, committed suicide with salt of lemon. Dr. John Henry Bryant, of London, was accidentally poisoned by an overdose of chloral while on a visit to his friend Dr. Pryce Jones at Deal.

THE EXPORTS OF SARSAPARILLA from Honduras have greatly fallen off in quantity, as the natives can obtain better wages on banana-plantations than hunting and digging for the root.

**JAPANESE SULPHUR.**—Last year 22,543 tons of sulphur, valued at 71,348*l.*, was exported from the island of Hakodate, the increase over the export of the previous year being 5,007*l.* Shipments were made to the following countries: United States, 52,586*l.*; Australia, 16,669*l.*; British North America, 2,093*l.*



## Photographic Notes.

By PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

### THE AUTUMN EXHIBITIONS.

The Royal Photographic Society's annual exhibition is to open on September 20, but exhibits must be delivered at the New Gallery by September 6. Entry-forms may be had from the Secretary of the Society, Russell Square, London, W.C.

The Photographic Salon opens at the rooms of the Royal Water-colour Society, 5A Pall Mall East, on September 14. Entry-forms are obtainable from Mr. Reginald Craigie, Blenheim Club, St. James's Square, London, S.W.

### NATURAL-COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

When the idea of photography in natural colours was first mooted it was rather laughed to scorn by some of the wise-heads of the photographic world. Judging by the number of new processes which have recently been demonstrated before the Royal Photographic Society, however, colour-photography appears to have come to stay, and the aforementioned wise-heads are taking more kindly to the idea. The latest process is one for printing photographs in natural colours at one operation, and was demonstrated by the inventor of the three-colour plate, Dr. J. H. Smith. Dr. Smith claims for his new bleach-out process that with the new grained screen which he has devised, and which he hopes soon to have on the market, only one plate or film is required in order to produce a photograph in natural colours. The principle of the new process is that an aniline dye is only affected by the rays of light which are complementary to its own colour, and in the new tissue aniline dyes representing the three primary colours are combined, so that they are affected simultaneously by their complementary colours of the spectrum.

### THE PREPARATION OF CARBON TISSUE.

It is not often that one sees published a process for the home-production of carbon tissue, this particular printing-material being generally considered almost as far outside the capacity of the ordinary workshop as glossy P.O.P. The following process, however, reduces the whole thing to its simplest form, and by pharmacists carbon tissue should be quite easily made. The first thing to do is to soak 115 parts of gelatin in 400 parts of water, then to add 20 parts of loaf sugar, and heat the whole on a water-bath until the gelatin is melted. Curd soap (12 parts) is now added and, when dissolved, the pigment is incorporated in suitable proportion. Generally speaking, from 10 to 20 parts will be required. The mixture is thoroughly stirred, and strained through double muslin, and is then allowed to stand until the air has risen to the top in bubbles, when it is skimmed. To coat the paper the warm mixture is poured into a warmed flat dish, and the paper, held at each end, is slowly and lightly pressed over so that the surface of the paper comes in contact with the surface of the liquid, care being taken to avoid immersion. Herr Schneeberger, the originator of this process, states that ordinary joiner's glue answers the purpose as well as a good gelatin, the same quantity being used as given in the preceding formula. The parts given are all by weight. While on the subject of carbon-printing it may be noted that a good way of judging the exposure of the tissue under the negative is to soak a piece of paper in the sensitiser, dry in the dark as with ordinary tissue, and expose under a negative of similar density at the time of printing. When the detail is just visible on the unpigmented paper the tissue will be fully exposed. This is not by any means a new substitute for an actinometer, but the method appears to be very little known.

THE GOVERNMENT OF KEDAH (one of the lower Siamese-Malay States) is anxious to bring its Medical Department up to the standard that obtains in the neighbouring Straits Settlements. For this purpose Dr. Hoops, previously house-surgeon of the General Hospital, Penang, has been lent to Kedah to reconstruct this Department on up-to-date lines and to establish hospitals in various parts of the territory.—Mr. George Walker, of the Dispensary, Penang, has secured the contract for the temporary supply of drugs, etc., at 20 per cent. above drug-list prices.

## Produce Notes.

### Mangrove-bark.

The trade in mangrove-bark stands to be one of the leading export-trades in East Africa, says the "East African Standard." Several firms are now engaged in shipping large quantities of the bark to various merchants and brokers in America and Europe, and the market-value is rising, sales having been effected up to 104s. per ton. The Director of Agriculture, under whose control the mangrove areas are, is giving every possible assistance and advice with a view to creating a still larger trade.

### Gum Chicle.

H.M. Consul at Greytown reports that the Government of Nicaragua has granted to Messrs. José Blen and Claudio Fernandez Gento the sole right to extract for five years gum chicle from the national forests of Nicaragua. The grantees are exempted from payment of export-duty on the gum chicle for two years, but during the remaining three years of their concession they are to pay an export-duty based on that collected on indiarubber, but in proportion to the difference in the actual market-value between the two articles.

### Economic Products in India.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, suggestions for the exploitation by the Government of the forest products of India, in particular rubber and camphor. Definite information is not available regarding previous experiments made to introduce the cultivation and manufacture of camphor into India; but that some such experiments have been undertaken is evident from the number of flourishing Chinese camphor-trees that may be seen in certain parts of the country. Instead of yearly importing over sixteen lakhs of rupees' worth of China and Japan camphor, it is suggested that India might itself be made a source of supply; and it is thought that if extended experiments were made, not only could the China camphor-tree be easily reintroduced, but that indigenous varieties of camphor-yielding plants might also be successfully cultivated. The Chamber further suggests the exploitation of cassava, prickly pear (as fodder for cattle), and gum Jiguan.

### Chloride of Sodium.

France holds fifth rank among the salt-producing countries of the world, her yearly output of 1,154,000 tons being exceeded by Germany, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States. The French Customs receive a million sterling (25,000,000 frs.) yearly from this trade, the Exeise (*contributions indirectes*) about ten million francs. The French salt marshes cover 17,000 hectares; the Mediterranean coast producing 406,000 tons and the Atlantic 106,000 tons, selling at about 17 frs. per ton. The Bouches du Rhône is the great salt-producing department, the Herault, Vendée, etc., only follow at a long distance. The salt mines and salt springs, twenty-nine in number, furnished 220,000 tons refined and 82,000 tons of raw salt, valued at 7,605,000 francs. Of this 81,000 tons of raw and 216,000 tons of refined were produced by one department alone, the Meurthe and Moselle, where eighteen mines are being worked on the German frontier. France exported 163,000 tons, mostly to Belgium or to St. Pierre de Milquelin for use in the cod-fishery.

### East Indian Dragon's-blood.

An article which throws some light on the source of this drug appears in the February issue of the "Agricultural Bulletin of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States." The author is Mr. H. N. Ridley, director of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, and his researches should be read by all interested in the materia medica of this drug. The genus (*Dacemonorops*) to which dragon's-blood belongs contains about eighty species, but only a few, belonging to one section (*Piptospathæ*), produce this resin. Mr. Ridley describes the chief resin-yielding species in detail. The chief commercial facts regarding dragon's-blood are too well known to bear repetition, but much uncertainty prevails as to the methods used by the Malays of the Peninsula for "making up" the product. The process of preparing dragon's-blood is stated to be by pounding the husks of the rattan-fruit to powder and passing it through a sieve in order to separate the larger portions of the shells. The powder is then either treated in the sun or steamed in a closed vessel until soft, when it is pressed into blocks or moulded into sticks, after which it becomes quite hard.

THE NEW BELGIAN PHARMACOPŒIA is to come into force on November 1. A Ministerial Order has been published describing the apparatus to be found in all pharmacies for carrying out the analyses required by the new Pharmacopœia.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

**42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., May 24.**

**T**HE business tone in drugs and chemicals remains much as previously reported, there having again been few alterations outside of the drug-auctions. Quinine continues lifeless. Glycerin is firmer, and opium is quiet. Peppermint oil continues firm, and neroli oil is much dearer. Ergot maintains its firmer tone. Castor oil is advancing, while Ceylon coconut oil is dearer. Alterations in spices and dry-salteries include an advance in Jamaica ginger, but Cochin, Calicut, and Japanese descriptions were lower at auction. Mombasa chillies and pepper are also lower. Shellac has advanced several shillings. The following are the principal alterations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Antimony (Eng.)	Cardamom- seed	Buchu (longs)	Chillies
Coconut oil (Ceylon)	Castor oil	Camphor	Gamboge
Ginger (Jam.)	Gentian	Cassia lignea	Guiger (Coch., Cal., and Jap.)
Gum Arabic (Aust.)	Glycerin	Coca-leaves	Honey (Jam., Jalap)
Neroli oil		Galls (Pers.)	Linseed oil
Shellac		Linseed oil	Musk (art.)
Wax, bees' (Jam.)		Quinine (sec. hands)	Pepper
		Senua (Alex.)	Wax, ceresiu

### Cablegrams.

**HAMBURG, May 24:**—Castor oil is a rising market. Both American H.G.H. oil of peppermint and lycopodium are firm.

**BERGEN, May 23, 7.35 p.m.:**—The fishing at Finmarken continues irregular and unsatisfactory. The market continues quiet, but the price of finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil remains firm at 67s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen.

**NEW YORK, May 24:**—The drug-market is quiet. Druggists' opium is dull of sale at \$2.72 per lb. in case lots. Quinine is also dull at the recently reduced price of 17c. per oz. Menthol is easier, and has declined 5c. per lb. to \$2.50. New cascara sagrada is firmer at the previous quotation of 6c. per lb. Rio ipecacuanha is firm at \$1.75. Gamboge is now easier at 95c. per lb. for Siam pipe. Copaiba is firmer, and has risen by 1c. to 30c. per lb. for Central American. Peppermint oil in tins is strongly held at last week's price of \$2.80 per lb.

### Java Quinine.

In his annual report on the trade of Java, the British Consul at Batavia remarks that the world's consumption of quinine showed a general falling-off during 1905, the decrease in German exports and American imports being especially notable. This, added to the largest exports on record of cinchona-bark from Java, caused a decline in prices for both the raw material and the manufactured article. The following figures show the quantity of sulphate of quinine disposed of at auction and by private sales in Batavia by the Bandong quinine-factory during the last four years: 1902, 821,608 oz. (average price 11½.); 1903, 741,053 oz. (9 1-5d.); 1904, 821,608 oz. (9 4-5d.); 1905, 534,400 oz. (9 1-5d.). The 1905 figures are exclusive of some 212,000 oz. sold to the Italian Government at a secret price.

**ACID, ACETIC.**—There appears to be no abatement in the strength of the market on the Continent, as higher prices have had to be paid for acetate of lime from the U.S.A.

**ACID, OXALIC.**—Second-hand holders quote 3½d. to 3½d.

per lb. net, and sales are reported at the inside figure. It is still difficult to obtain delivery from the makers.

**AGAR-AGAR.**—Japanese strips have been selling privately at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., according to quality.

**CINCHONA.**—At auction on Tuesday the larger supply of 1,553 packages was offered, of which over two-thirds sold at and after the sales at unaltered rates compared with the previous London sales, the average unit being 7½d.

The following table shows the amount of bark offered and sold:

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
East India cinchona ... ..	587	of which 418
South American cinchona ... ..	351	287
Java cinchona ... ..	345	102
Ceylon cinchona ... ..	250	117
	1,533	924

The following table shows the approximate quantity of bark purchased by the principal buyers:

	Lb.
The Imperial Quinine factory ... ..	39,201
Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd. ... ..	36,090
The Bruuswick factory ... ..	26,710
The Mannheim factory ... ..	24,126
The Americau and Italian factories ... ..	9,584
The Frankfort and Stuttgart factories ... ..	2,170
Druggists, etc. ... ..	28,515

Total quantity sold ... ..	166,396
Bought in or withdrawn ... ..	108,756

Total quantity offered ... .. 275,152

The prices paid were as follows: **EAST INDIAN:** Ledgeriana, original stem chips, 2½d. to 2¾d. Officialis, original stem chips, 1½d. to 3½d.; renewed ditto, 3½d. to 4½d.; branch, 2d.; root, 4½d. Succirubra, original stem chips and shavings, 2½d. to 3d.; branch, 1½d. to 2½d.; root, 2d. to 2½d. per lb. **CEYLON:** Succirubra, stem chips, 2½d. to 2¾d.; quill chips and branch, 2d.; quill, 3½d. per lb. Ledgeriana, natural stem chips, 2½d. **SOUTH AMERICAN:** Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, fair quill, 4½d. to 5½d., and broken 4½d.; flat cultivated, 7½d.; 109 soft Colombian offered, of which 46 sold at 2½d. for stem chips. **JAVA:** Ledgeriana, stem chips, 4½d. to 6½d.; root, 3½d. per lb.

The auction to be held at Amsterdam on June 7 will consist of 6,525 packages Ledgeriana, 921 bales and 676 cases Succirubra; also 198 bales Java coca-leaves. The stock of cinchona in first-hands at Amsterdam on May 17 consisted of 4,993 packages of Government and 13,876 packages of private bark, these figures including the quantity to be offered at auction. At the drug-auction five serons fair broken Loxa sold at 6¾d., and seven bales dull to fair Huanuco quill at from 4d., subject, to 6½d. per lb.; a further 9 bales broken Loxa quill were held at 7d., a bid of 6¾d. being refused.

**COCOA-BUTTER.**—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on June 5 will consist of 85 tons Van Houten's, 13 tons de Jong, 8½ tons Mignon, and 8 tons Stollwerck brands.

**GENTIAN.**—Holders abroad are asking firmer prices—viz., 16s. to 17s., f.o.b. Marseilles. In the drug-auction a barrel of English ground, guaranteed pure, was offered without reserve, but no bid was made.

**GLYCERIN.**—Prices, if anything, show a hardening tendency as the values of soap-making materials have lately risen. Double-distilled s.g. 1.260 is still obtainable at from 50s. to 51s. per cwt.

**LEMON-JUICE.**—Raw Sicilian is in seasonable demand, importers quoting 1s. 1d. per gal.

**MUSK.**—Artificial has been reduced in price by the makers.

**OIL, ANISEED, STAR.**—The exports of star-aniseed oil from Wuchow during 1905 were 1,591 cwt., against 2,531 cwt. in the previous year.

**OIL, CASTOR.**—Dearer. First-pressing of Hull make is quoted 29l. 5s. for prompt to December, and seconds 27l. 15s. for July to December delivery, ex wharf London.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—The demand continues light and unimportant, but quotations are maintained at previous figures. For finest Lofoten non-congealing oil 70s. is asked, but this price might be shaded on a firm offer. Finmarken oil is obtainable at from 66s. to 68s. per barrel.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 21 that the Finmarken fishery during the past week was far from being up to expectations. Doleful reports are coming in that the cod has

now to be sought at an unusual distance off the coast, and that the bait is very scarce. The statistics give the following numbers:

*Finmarken Spring Fishery.*

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Cod (millions) ... ..	5.0	8.9	6.3
Cod-liver oils (brls.) ...	3,901	9,718	2,824
Livers for raw oils (hectl.) ...	4,727	3,893	1,397

*Total of all Winter and Spring Fisheries.*

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Cod (millions) ... ..	39.2	40.0	43.0
Cod-liver oil (brls.) ...	31,384	31,878	12,774
Livers for raw oils (hectl.) ...	13,003	9,982	6,875
Boats ... ..	3,817	3,447	2,811
Fishermen ... ..	15,904	14,232	11,801

It will be seen that participation in the fishing is more extensive than in 1905 or 1904. Moreover, the numbers of boats and fishermen engaged during the past week is this year increasing, but during the last two years during the same week the numbers were decreasing. The conclusion is, therefore, that the fishing this year is somewhat belated, and that an improvement may be expected later on. The oil-market is unaltered and quiet, but firm. Buyers as well as holders are holding back awaiting the further development of the Finmarken fishing. Finest Lofoten non-congealing cod-liver oil is still quoted at 67s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 5,701 barrels, against 3,374 barrels at the same date of last year.

A brief report of the action Jervell v. Goodridge will be found in our Coloured Supplement:

**OIL, NEROLI.**—The price has advanced about 3s. per oz.

**OILS, FIXED.**—*Linsced* oil is easier on the week, closing at 21s. 1½d. in pipes and 21s. 1½d. in barrels. Refined *Rape* is unaltered at 25s. 6d., and for ordinary brown 1s. less is quoted. Ceylon *Coconut* oil has advanced 6d. to 1s. on the spot at from 30s. to 30s. 6d., while *Cochin* is still quoted 36s. *Cotton-seed* is steady at from 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. for refined, and 20s. for crude. *Turpentine* is 6d. dearer on the week at 49s. to 49s. 3d. for American on the spot, and *Petroleum* is unaltered at 6½d. to 6¼d. for American, 7½d. to 7¼d. for water-white, and 5½d. to 6d. per gal. for Russian.

**OPIMUM.**—Quiet; the few sales being confined to manufacturing kinds at full values.

**SMYRNA, May 12.**—During the past fortnight the sales amounted to 63 cases, as follows: Seven cases of low-testing opium (without denomination) at the equivalent of from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 5d., 18 cases current t.q. at 6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d., 23 cases current Karahissar t.q. at 7s. to 7s. 2d., and 15 cases choice Karahissar t.q. at from 7s. 5d. to 7s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f. European ports. About 20 cases of the above were taken by local speculators who were also operating in the Interior. The market closes firm with buyers, and the arrivals in Smyrna amount to 1,501 cases, against 4,525 cases at the same time last year. Contrary to expectation, and in face of the exceptionally favourable weather, local speculators are at work, having purchased current t.q. qualities of low analysis. They maintain that the present prices are so low that a further appreciable fall is out of the question, and that, although the present prospects for the next crop are good, inclement weather during the harvest would considerably alter the aspect of affairs.

**OTTO OF ROSE.**—The note we published last week regarding the forthcoming rose-harvest in Bulgaria, stating that the crop will probably be a good one, has been confirmed from another source. It is pointed out that the petals are thinner than usual owing to the mild winter, but the quantity gathered will more than make up the deficiency.

**QUININE.**—Quite unaltered so far as speculative market is concerned, the spot value of good German sulphate from second-hands being 8d. to 8½d. per oz. In the drug-auction 10 cases Java sulphate, each case containing 4 × 100-oz. tins, were held at 8d. per oz., a bid of 7¾d. being refused; 5 cases Amsterdam were bought in at 8d.

**SHELLAC.**—The spot market is dearer owing to an advance in the Calcutta rupee value of TN Orange, which now stands at 104r. buyers. The sales include fair free TN Orange at 190s. to 191s., or an advance of about 4s. on the week. Buttons have also been sold at higher prices, and in futures a good business has been done at advancing rates, including July 193s., August 193s. to 197s., September 196s. to 198s., October 197s. to 199s.

**SPICES.**—At auction on Wednesday Jamaica *Ginger* sold at an advance of from 2s. to 3s. per cwt., good medium to fair bright realising 62s. to 66s., and small and dull washed 56s. to 59s.; 180 bags Japanese limes sold without reserve at

from 21s. 6d. to 22s., being easier. Calicut rough was 2s. lower; 297 Cochin sold without reserve at lower prices, including ordinary small rough limes and slightly wormy 26s. 6d. to 27s., and ordinary small Calicut 27s. to 28s.; a few cases bold and medium cut Cochin sold at 65s., and unsorted native cut was bought in at 47s. to 50s. Fair supplies of *Pepper* were offered, and sold at rather easier prices, including fair Singapore at 5¼d., fair Tellicherry at 5d. to 5½d., good 5¼d. to 5½d., and fine heavy at 5½d.; good heavy Ceylon partly sold at 5½d. Privately spot sellers of Singapore ask 5½d., and for arrival 5½d. also. Fine *White* Singapore in cases was bought in at 10½d., and fair 7½d. to 7¼d.; good Ceylon (21) sold at 7¼d. Privately fair Singapore is quoted on the spot at 7¼d., and fair Penang 6½d. *Chillies* were lower, over 200 bags Mombasa selling without reserve at from 21s. 6d. to 22s. for fair. *Pimento* was about steady, 330 bags selling without reserve at from 2½d. to 2½d. for ordinary to fair. *Cassia lignea* was lower, 100 bales broken selling without reserve at 33s. to 33s. 6d. *Nutmegs* were irregular and mace quiet. Fair bright picked Penang *Cloves* were bought in at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d., and 50 bales fair Zanzibar at 6½d. Privately 6½d. has been paid on the spot, and for delivery a large business has been done, including June-August 6½d. to 6½d., August-October 6½d. to 6½d., October-December 6½d. to 6½d. On Wednesday there was little doing, and the top prices eased; closing sellers June-August 6½d., August-October 6½d., and October-December 6½d., at which there are sellers to-day.

**SULPHUR.**—A report from Messina, dated May 18, states that the market is quiet, but outsiders' stocks are very small, and in consequence their prices are a little firmer. The difference between the prices of the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Co. and those of "outsiders" is much greater than the difference in quality. It appears certain that the Bill for a syndicate between the Sicilian sulphur-producers will shortly be discussed by Parliament. The majority of producers are in favour of this measure, and should it become law a fall of prices will be stopped, but the large stock will in the first place make a considerable advance in prices improbable.

**WAX, CERESIN.**—The prices have been substantially reduced of late.

### London Drug-auctions.

[It was decided by a majority of six not to abandon the sale during the Whitsun week, so that an auction of new goods will take place a fortnight hence as usual.]

At the auction of new and old drugs to-day somewhat larger quantities than usual were offered. A fair amount of business was done, however, but prices generally tended downwards. Cape aloes were fully steady. Round buchu sold at full-up prices, but "longs" were lower. Sumatra benzoin was dull of sale, but steady. Both refined and crude camphor were lower. Cardamoms were irregular but firm, deoartiated seeds being dearer. Cascarra sagrada was steady. Several sales of colocynth were made at low prices, and for calumba full prices were paid. Ceylon coca-leaves were easier, being in large supply. Dragon's-blood was plentiful and easy. Ergot is firm. Gamboge is considerably lower. Australian gum arabic realised high prices. Jamaica honey declined from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Ipecacuanha is dull, but holders were firm. Menthol remains easy. There is a good supply of myrrh, for which holders maintain previous rates. Orris is low in price. Rhubarb sold at valuations, and the recent high prices paid for sarsaparilla were maintained. Alexandrian senna is arriving more freely, and is cheaper, while Tinnevely is, if anything, tending firmer. Bees' wax was extremely slow of sale, except in the case of Jamaica, which brought an advance of fully 10s. per cwt. Japan wax is lower. The following table shows the quantities of goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sales:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Albumen, .....	5	2	Balsam—		
Aloes—			Peru .....	2	0
Cape .....	20	20	<b>Benzoin—</b>		
Curaçao .....	47	6	Palembang .....	19	2
Zanzibar .....	3	3	Saigon .....	2	2
Ambergris .....	3	0	Siam .....	3	0
Ammoniacum .....	7	1	Sumatra .....	202	40
Aniseed .....	42	0	Bird-lime .....	11	0
Annatto-seed .....	28	15	Buchu .....	30	18
Antimony (Jap. cr.) ..	58	0	Camphor—		
Apricot-kernels ...	3	3	Chin. crude .....	47	40
Areca .....	53	20	Germ. ref. ....	1	0
Asafetida .....	65	0	Jap. ref. ....	30	20



	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Calumta .....	239	20	Oil—		
Canella alba .....	6	0	lemon .....	18	0
Cannabis indica .....	19	0	lemongrass .....	16	0
Cantharides (Russ.) .....	1	1	neroli .....	1	1
Cardamoms .....	397	290	patchouli .....	6	0
Cascara sagrada .....	230	40	peppermint .....	18	0
Cascarilla .....	43	0	wood .....	214	0
Cassia fistula .....	3	3	Orange-peel .....	55	0
Chamomiles .....	4	0	Orris .....	70	70
Cinchona .....	22	12	Papain .....	9	0
Civet .....	4	0	Pistachio .....	75	0
Coca-leaves .....	148	16	Putcha-leaves .....	10	0
Cochineal .....	4	0	Quassia (tons) .....	3	0
Colocynth and pulp .....	40	21	Quinine—		
Coriander .....	296	38	Amst. (oz.) .....	5,000	0
Cubebbs .....	58	0	Java (oz.) .....	4,000	0
Cuttle-bone .....	193	5	Rhatany .....	5	5
Divi-divi .....	75	75	Rhubarb—		
Dragon's-blood .....	30	17	China .....	34	12
Ergot .....	28	*7	Eng. .....	17	17
Euphorbium .....	11	11	Saffron .....	1	0
Galls (Pers.) .....	15	15	Sandarac .....	60	0
Gamboge .....	22	1	Sarsaparilla—		
Gentian .....	64	0	grey Jamaica .....	8	8
Gum arabic .....	150	20	native .....	25	25
Honey—			Scammonium .....	11	0
Australian .....	50	0	Scammony-root .....	90	0
Californian .....	121	0	Seedlac .....	34	0
Jamaica .....	422	353	Senega .....	11	1
Insect-powder .....	1	0	Senna		
Ipecacuanha—			Alex. .....	81	16
Cartagena .....	8	0	Mecca .....	9	0
East Indian .....	25	4	Tinnevely .....	165	132
Rio (Matto Grosso) .....	17	*2	Sticklac .....	18	0
Rio (Minas) .....	2	0	Tamarinds—		
Jalap .....	42	33	E.I. .....	30	0
Kola .....	2	0	W.I. .....	70	0
Lime-juice (raw) .....	28	0	Tonka beans .....	2	0
Mastic .....	36	0	Turneric .....	643	113
Menthol .....	23	9	Vermilion (China) .....	6	0
Musk (tins) .....	4	0	Wax (bees')—		
Myrrh .....	173	10	Argentine .....	15	0
Nux vomica .....	69	0	Australian .....	19	0
Oil—			East Indian .....	73	11
aniseed .....	11	0	Jamaica .....	16	16
Backhousia cit. (cs.) .....	1	1	Madagascar .....	160	0
bay .....	4	0	Mombasa .....	6	0
cajuput .....	5	0	Morocco .....	9	0
camphor .....	27	0	Mozambique .....	15	0
cinnamon-bark .....	3	0	Seychelles .....	1	1
citronella .....	4	0	Spanish .....	15	1
clove .....	2	0	West Indian .....	1	1
eucalyptus .....	33	0	Zanzibar .....	113	5
			Wax (Japanese) .....	100	100

ALBUMEN.—Two cases of Russian egg, *via* Oporto, realised 2s. 3d. per lb.

ALOES.—Cape steady. Good to fine bright hard firsts sold at from 27s. to 28s., and seconds, slightly dull and soft, 26s. to 26s. 6d. per cwt. A parcel of 39 boxes Curaçao was offered, of which a few sold at 42s. per cwt. for fair pale liver, and for dull liver 27s. was refused. Three cases of Zanzibar, in skins, sold at 40s. per cwt. subject, for fair hard hepatic but skinny; for low rough skinny 12s. 6d. per cwt., subject, was paid.

AMMONIACUM.—A lot of 6 cases small to bold palish free drop was held at 67s. 6d. per cwt., and 1 case mostly block sold at 36s. 6d.

ANNATTO was steady. Good bright moist Madras sold at 4½d. to 4½d., and various lots of Jamaica at from 3d. to 4d., according to condition and colour.

ANTIMONY.—Japanese crude was bought at 80s. per cwt.; June-July shipment is quoted 68½. 10s. per ton, c.i.f., and English Regulus is quoted 124½. to 125½.

ARECA.—A parcel from Zanzibar consisting of bold bearded slightly wormy seed sold at 20s., and for another from Colombo, slightly wormy, 20s. was wanted.

BENZON.—Sumatra was about steady. Fine almondy seconds sold at 8½. 17s. 6d. Good almondy well packed seconds at 8½. to 8½. 10s., good fair at 7½. 15s.; and 17 packages of fair seconds at 6½. 7s. 6d. to 6½. 2s. 6d., while for fair thirds 5½. 12s. 6d. to 5½. 15s. was paid. Two packages of Saigon realised 9½. for small almonds and grain in block. Low Palembang sold at 15s. For fair glassy

42s. 6d. was wanted, fine glassy being held at 72s. 6d. per cwt.

BIRD-LIME, Japanese, was bought in at 6½d. per lb.

BUCHU.—Fully steady for round. The market is cleared of fine green, but in sale to-day fair to good green round sold at from 7½d. to 8d.; ordinary, slightly stalky sold at 7d., and ovals at 7½d. "Longs" were lower, several bales of bronzy and yellowish leaf selling at from 4d., subject, to 6d. per lb.

CALUMBA sold at a high price, 20 bags of dull lean sorts realising 15s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR.—Easier. Towards the close of last week small sales of Japanese tablets were made at from 3s. 10½d. to 3s. 11d. per lb. In auction ½-oz. and ¼-oz. tablets were held at 3s. 11d. by one broker, but a forced sale of 20 cases was made at from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. for ½ oz. to ¼ oz. Forty cases Chinese crude also sold without reserve at 350s., a decline of about 20s. to 30s. per cwt. Another lot of crude Chinese was held at 360s. for fine white. Recently there has been little doing in the refined camphor market, and buyers have confined their wants to current requirements, as the present high range of values call for caution.

The exports from Japan during January amounted to 265,729 kin, against 193,685 kin and 443,914 kin for the corresponding months of 1905 and 1904.

CANNABIS INDICA.—The price of greyish tops is still 4s. For good green 4s. 2d. is wanted, good green siftings being offered at 3s. 9d.

CANTHARIDES.—A cask of barely fair Russian sold at 4s. 3d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS sold at irregular but full rates, seed, however, being 1d. dearer. Ceylon-Mysore Extra bold fine pale picked, 2s. 7d. (subject); good bold pale well bleached, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; good medium and bold palish to pale, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; medium and bold palish to pale, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; small and medium palish to pale, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; small pale, 11½d. to 1s. Pickings, bold pale split, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; medium pickings, 10½d.; brown and split, 10½d.; seed, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. Mangalore round bold, 2s. 4d.; bold medium round, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; medium, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; small, 11½d.; splits, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.; pickings, 11d.; and seed, 1s. 5d.

CASCARA SAGRADA was about steady. Fair bright thin one year old bark sold at 29s. per cwt. gross for net, no allowances or discount.

CASCARILLA.—Small partly silvery quill was held at from 67s. 6d. to 70s., and siftings at 37s. 6d.

CASSIA FISTULA.—Bold Dominican sold at from 10s. to 15s. for sea-damaged.

CHAMOMILES.—Good white Belgian were held at 150s. per cwt. Privately the great scarcity continues, and fancy prices are asked and paid; for a few bales shortly due 130s. to 140s. is asked.

COCA-LEAVES were easy. Brownish green Ceylon sold at 11d., and pickings and damages at from 4d. to 6d. per lb. Good green broken Truxillo sold at from 8d. to 9d. per lb., subject, for 4 bales. Crushed Ceylon (2 cases) brought 4d.

COLOCYNTH.—A parcel of 12 cases ordinary Turkey apple sold at from 11d. to 11½d. per lb., and for 7 cases Spanish 10d. was paid. Seven bales fair Turkey pulped sold at from 2s. to 2s. 3d., and damaged without reserve at 1s. per lb.; 1s. 5d. was wanted for good pale small to medium apple, 1s. 3d. being refused.

CORIANDER.—Russian, without reserve, realised 11s. for 38 bags.

CUBEBS.—Genuine stalky brown berries were limited at 42s. 6d. For a parcel of bold brown of doubtful quality 30s. was wanted.

CUTTLE-BONE.—Bold pale East Indian mostly whole, partly sold at 6d. per lb.

DIVI-DIVI from St. Vincent sold at from 10½. 7s. 6d. to 10½. 10s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—A parcel of 17 cases of Zanzibar drop of new import sold at 65s. per cwt., and a good assortment of genuine Singapore lump was offered, but no public sales were made. Good bright pippy lump was held at from 8½. 10s. to 9½. per cwt. Privately small sales of good lump have been made at 8½. 7s. 6d., and dull bag-shaped lump at 6½. 10s. per cwt.

**ERGOT.**—The firmer tone noted last week is maintained, holders of Russian privately asking 1s., and Spanish 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. In auction 3 bags of Russian and 4 bags Spanish had been sold privately; 11½d. was refused for Russian, 1s. being wanted, and for 10 bags good sound slightly greyish Spanish 1s. 10d. was asked.

**GALLS.**—Lower, 15 bags fair Persian sound blue selling without reserve at from 82s. to 84s., and sea-damaged at 72s. per cwt. Privately, Persian blue offer at 75s., c.i.f., to arrive.

**GAMBOGE.**—A sale of a case of fair Siam pipe, slightly blocky, was made at 15l. 15s. per cwt., representing a decline of about 50s., but the buyers did not feel disposed to go on at this price.

**GUM ARABIC.**—Australian, being excessively scarce, sold with keen competition, 15 bags of bold bright red realising from 60s. to 61s. per cwt.

**HONEY.**—Jamaica sold at a decline of from about 2s. to 3s. per cwt., but practically all the lots were cleared. Good pale and amber liquid in casks and cases brought 25s. to 27s.; fair amber liquid, 23s. to 24s.; amber and dark, 20s. to 22s.; dark, 17s. 6d. to 19s.; palish set in casks, 22s. to 23s.; dirty, 18s. 6d.; amber and pale setting, 21s. to 23s. per cwt.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Quiet, but firm. A new lot of 24 bales East Indian was offered, for which the importer was firm at 7s. 6d. per lb., but buyers were not prepared to pay this figure publicly and no sales were made; 4 bales siftings from this parcel realised 7s. Rio was held at 7s. to 7s. 3d. for lean to fair, and Cartagena at from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.

**JALAP.**—About ½d. per lb. easier. A pile of 35 bales good small to bold sound Vera Cruz sold at 4d. per lb., without analysis.

**KOLA.**—Good bright West Indian was held at 4½d. per lb.

**MASTICH** is plentiful, but quality is mostly specky; 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. is wanted.

**MENTHOL.**—A sale without reserve of 9 cases of unworked Japanese was made at from 8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d. for extra bold white crystals. The brands were "outside," and the packing was in 12 × 3-kilo. tins; 8s. 6d. per lb. is the spot price for Kobayashi, and a bid of 8s. 3d. for 9 cases was refused.

**OIL, BACKHOUSIA CITRIODORA.**—A case of this oil was submitted at auction for the first time to-day in order to ascertain the market value. It realised 13s. per lb., the limit which had been placed on the parcel previous to the sale. It will be remembered Messrs. Umney & Bennett published their researches in regard to this oil in the *C. & D.* a fortnight ago, when they found this identical parcel to contain 94 to 95 per cent. of aldehydes (principally citral).

**OIL, CAJUPUT,** was limited at 3s. 3d. per bottle, at which private sales have been made.

**OIL, CAMPHOR,** containing 25 per cent. safrol, was held at 35s.

**OIL, CLOVE,** containing 83 to 85 per cent. eugenol was limited at 3s. 8d. per lb.

**OIL, LEMON.**—Seventeen coppers of terpeness oil labelled "Niagara Falls Distilling and Chemical Co., Niagara Falls," were offered, but nobody could be induced to bid. Privately prices for Messina oil remain firm at from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. spot.

**OIL, ORANGE.**—West Indian bitter was held at 6s. 3d. per lb.

**ORRIS.**—A lot of 35 bales very lean Verona realised from 13s. to 15s. per cwt. without reserve, and for 35 bags dull dark Florentine sorts from 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. was paid.

**PAPAIN** in powder was limited at 12s. per lb., no allowances or discount.

**RHATANY.**—Ordinary chumpy from Tacna sold at 1½d. per lb.

**RHUBARB.**—Privately the article is getting scarce. A parcel of about 25 cases Shensi has recently arrived, but they are held off the market, the importer anticipating better prices later. In auction prices were steady. A case of bold round orange-coated Shensi with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, part slightly spongy, sold at 2s. 2d., and 8 cases medium to bold flat dull coated High-dried with

half pinky and half grey and dark sold at 1s. 3d. per lb.; 17 bags English cuttings sold, without reserve, at 1d. A case of Canton trimming-root, part stalky and slightly wormy, with three-quarters pinky fracture, sold at 1s. 4d.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Grey Jamaica, of which 8 bales were offered, sold at full prices, from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. being paid for good fibrous and 2s. 2d. for slightly coarse and sea-damaged. Native was also well competed for, 22 bales of palish red partly mixed to fair selling at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., and 1s. for sea-damaged.

**SENEGA.**—A bale of fair pale sold at 2s. 5d. net, and a further 10 bales were bought in.

**SENNA.**—Alexandrian is arriving in fair quantities, and the market is easier. Ordinary to fair half-leaf sold at 3d. to 4d. per lb., fair whole leaf at 7d., and siftings at 2½d. Pods sold at 6d. to 8d. for fair Alexandrian, and 3½d. for dark Mecca. Tinnevely sold with good competition, and the tendency, if anything, was firmer. Boldish green leaf realised 4d. to 4½d.; medium greenish partly spotty 2½d. to 3½d.; small greenish, 1½d.; and small ordinary specky, 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Pods sold at from 1d. to 1½d.

**TURMERIC.**—One hundred bags of split Cochin bulbs had been sold privately, and for good bright bold Madras finger 25s. was wanted. Five cases of powder sold, without reserve, at 15s. per cwt. Privately, business includes 25 tons Bengal at 14s. 6d. per cwt.

**WAX, BEES',** was dull of sale, with the exception of Jamaica, which was in small supply. Some 16 packages were offered, and sold at from 8l. 15s. to 9l. 5s., according to quality, being an advance of about 10s. per cwt. Fourteen cases of good pale bleached Calcutta realised 8l. 10s., and 5 cases good yellow Zanzibar 7l. A case of bleached Spanish sold at 5l.

**WAX, JAPAN.**—One hundred cases sold without reserve at from 49s. to 50s. per cwt. for fair tiles, being lower. Privately a sale of 100 cases is reported at 50s. 9d., c.i.f., for May-July shipment.

### American Peppermint-crop.

The Stallman & Fulton Co. have issued the following circular in regard to the forthcoming peppermint crop:

"This report is taken from a careful inspection of the principal producing districts in Michigan, around Decatur, Niles, St. Joseph County, Kalamazoo, and Northern Indiana. The outlying districts being smaller, it is estimated that they are governed by the same conditions. There was produced last season from all sources in the West about 210,000 lb. of oil, of which 75 per cent. was from new planting of, say, 4,000 acres, yielding an average of 40 lb. per acre, or 160,000 lb., according to the estimate of the various distillers, leaving about the same number of acres of old (1904) setting at the yield of, say, 12 lb. per acre. The growers derive two crops from each setting, the first year yielding about 40 lb. and the second usually 12 to 15 lb. per acre. Last year's setting is expected to yield 30,000 to 36,000 lb. this year. It is the rule in the West to leave the "seed-roots" unprotected, as it is too difficult to dig roots that have been ploughed under, and as the "seed-roots"—say, 1,000 acres—were exposed to the unfavourable weather that has been known of late years, the "seed-roots" planted this season cannot possibly produce a crop anything like the yield of last year. We estimate that there is 25 per cent. less planted this year than last, or, say, 3,000 acres, and owing to the inferior "seed-roots" it will be impossible for the yield to exceed 20 to 25 lb. per acre; and this under the most favourable weather conditions from now onwards. As a maximum we would say that the very best that the West can produce this year is from 100,000 to 110,000 lb. (from 1905 and 1906 settings), and it will surprise us if it yields anything like this estimate. The Wayne County and New York crop is not expected to yield over 10,000 lb., the same unfavourable conditions having prevailed there."

### Amoy Camphor.

The U.S. Consul at Amoy reports that the dispute between foreign and Chinese governmental interests in Fukien Province over a monopoly of the camphor-business of the province, granted to a Japanese company in 1903 (about which particulars have been given from time to time in this journal), has finally been ended by the payment to the company of a considerable sum of money by the Provincial Government. The trade in camphor in the province is again open to the world, and, while there is no great boom in the business, it is probable there will be a revival in the camphor-making industry in the southern portion of the province at once.



## The New Dutch Pharmacopœia

(Pharmacopœa Nederlandica, Editio Quarta.)

THE fourth edition of the Dutch Pharmacopœia was published on February 1, and will come into force on July 1 unless Royal permission is given to postpone the enforcement for six months, as the pharmacists of the country have requested. The last edition of the Pharmacopœia was published sixteen years ago, and in the interval pharmacy and medicine have made considerable advances.

On this page we give portraits of the fourteen experts who form the Standing Committee of Revision.

The first President appointed was A. van der Loeff, M.D., but for reason of health he resigned his membership of the Committee. His successor as President is H. Wefers Bettink, Ph.D., Professor of Pharmacy at the University of Utrecht. The Secretary of the Committee is L. van Itallie, Ph.D., pharmacist and teacher at the Veterinary School at Utrecht. Three members of the Commission died while the work was proceeding — viz., B. J. Stokvis, M.D., the well-known Pro-

fessor of Pharmacognosy at the University of Amsterdam; W. Stoeder, Professor of Pharmacy at the same University; and F. C. E. van Embden, Ph.D., pharmacist, Utrecht.

The first named died in September 1902, and the others in October of the same year. The members who brought the revision to completion are Professor W. Nolen, M.D., University of Leyden; M. Greshoff, Ph.D. and pharmacist, director of the Colonial Museum at Haarlem; C. Guldensteeden Egeling, pharmacist, Zeist; Professor J. W. Moll, Ph.D., botanist, Groningen; M. J. Schröder, pharmacist, Groningen; Professor H. P. Wijsman, Ph.D., Leyden; Surgeon-Major H. Zeehuysen, M.D., Utrecht; and P. A. Vos, pharmacist, Rotterdam.

The Pharmacopœia is printed in Dutch, but an official translation in Latin is also published. The latter we have before us—a handsome book of 580 pages, well printed and nicely bound. The preface is divided into two parts, dealing (1) with the



DUTCH PHARMACOPOEIA COMMISSION, 1899-1906.

1. Professor H. Wefers Bettink, President. 2. Dr. L. van Itallie, Secretary. 3. Professor B. J. Stokvis.
4. Dr. A. van der Loeff. 5. Professor W. Nolen. 6. Dr. M. Greshoff. 7. C. Guldensteeden Egeling.
8. Professor J. W. Moll. 9. M. J. Schröder. 10. Professor H. P. Wijsman. 11. Dr. F. C. E. van Embden. 12. Professor W. Stoeder. 13. Dr. H. Zeehuysen. 14. Dr. P. A. Vos.

constitution of the Pharmacopœia Commission and the methods by which the work was accomplished, and (2) with the general rules followed in revision.

The first work of the Commission was to collect suggestions for alterations and additions from medical men and pharmacists, not only in the Motherland, but also in the Dutch Colonies. To meet the requirements of the latter a number of East and West Indian drugs and pharmaceutical preparations are incorporated in the edition.

The nomenclature of chemical substances is that of Berzelius, followed in the Scandinavian and Latin countries, involving the use, unfamiliar but not difficult to British pharmacists, of such terms as Chloras Kalium, Chloretum Natrius, Sulfas Kalico-aluminicus, Hydrochloras, Morphini, Jodetum Hydrargyricum, Sulfas Ferrosus, etc. The vegetable drugs are grouped according to the morphological parts of the plant employed, such as Cortex Chinæ, Radix Jalapæ, Petala Rosæ, Glandulæ Lupuli. The pharmaceutical preparations are grouped by their names, such as Extractum secalis cornuti liquidum, Sirupus rhei, Pulvis opii compositus, Sal Hunyadi facticum, Ungentum leniens, etc. Only the more frequently used of synonyms are given.

Great attention has been devoted to the description of drugs and the microscopy of powders that are made from them, this being regarded as the best and most scientific part of the Pharmacopœia and original in many respects.

The descriptions of chemical substances approximate closely to those in the German Pharmacopœia, and chemical formulæ are given with most of them. Great care has been taken in the determination of solubilities, melting-points, and boiling-points. The following sentence about the Brussels Congress for unification of heroic medicines is noteworthy:

Non dijudicamus utrum præscripta, quæ in ea tabula leguntur, meliora sint quam modi parandi in Pharmacopœa Nederlandicæ editione 3<sup>a</sup> præscripti an non sint; tamen ea præscripta, quæ inter omnes gentes valent, in Pharmacopœam recipere non dubitavimus.

The initials F.I. (Formula Internationalis) indicate those preparations which accord with the Brussels recommendations. "Parts" means always "parts by weight" unless otherwise specified.

When a medical man means to prescribe a medicine in a dose exceeding the maximum official dose, he is required to confirm his intention by the addition of a !. Only maximum doses are included in the Pharmacopœia, the indicated doses being for administration by mouth, subcutaneous injections, enema, suppository, and injection in the urogenital system. Doses are only given in the case of potent medicines, and are printed thus:

Doses maximæ singulæ milligrammatum 500.

Doses maximæ in horas vicenas quaternas grammatum 2.

These are the doses of acetanilide.

At the end of the monographs on chemicals, drugs, and their preparations are instructions for first-aid in cases of poisoning.

The Appendices are: Articles employed in chemical testing, test-solutions for volumetric estimation, tables of the specific gravities of acids and alkalies, table of the specific gravities of some liquids between 12° and 35° C., table of the number of drops of some liquids in 1 gram, an alcohol table, one of saturations-equivalents, and the atomic weights of the chief elements (O=16).

General rules are laid down for keeping medicines (e.g., in the dark, with CaO, etc.), and for water-temperatures (*aqua tepida*=30°–40° C., *aqua calida*=60°–70° C., *aqua percalida*=85°–95° C., *Macerare* at 18°–25° C., *digerere* 35°–45°, *infundere* at 90°–98° C.). A list of abbreviations of the names of measures and weights and a description of the balances are also given. When drops are prescribed the medicine must be dropped with the universal dropper with which 20 drops of water=1 gram. The capacity of spoons is given—viz., *cochlear*=15 c.c., *cochlear medium*=8 c.c., and a *cochlear parvum*=3 c.c. (*ml* is used for c.c.).

The total number of substances and preparations in the Pharmacopœia is 652; of these 191 are new. Fifty-six of those formerly included have been omitted. Standardisation-processes for a number of drugs and galenicals are given, such as cantharides (0.6 to 0.8 p.c. cantharidin), cinchona (not less than 6 p.c. alkaloids), cortex granati

(not less than 0.25 p.c. alkaloids), mylabridis (not less than 0.6 p.c. cantharidin), opium (7 to 13 p.c. morphine), pulvis opii (10 p.c. morphine), ipecacuanha (2 p.c. of alkaloids in the powdered drug), jalap (not less than 8 p.c. of resin), semen sinapis (0.7 p.c. of allyl sulphocyanide), nux vomica (2.8 per cent. of alkaloids), liquorice-juice (8 p.c. of glycyrrhizin), Peru balsam (55 to 80 p.c. of cinnamine), oleum menthæ piperitæ (about 50 p.c. of menthol), sandalwood oil (not less than 92.5 p.c. of santalol), and cinnamon oil (55 to 75 p.c. cinnamic aldehyde). Iron preparations must have a constant iron standard, and in the same way standards are fixed for other preparations. The methods for alkaloid estimations approximate to that of Keller. Numbers for specific rotation are given and the microscopy of drug powder is paraphrased.

General articles are given under the headings *Aquæ Aromaticæ* (most are distilled), *Bacilla* (with oleum cacao), *Bacillæ Gelatinosæ* (gelatin 2, water 4, glycerin 5), *Decocta* (1 to 10, except some strong drugs), *Elaeosacchara* (1 drop with 2 grams of sugar), *Emplastra*, *Emulsa* (10 grams of seeds or 10 of oil for 100 of emulsion), *Extracta* (prepared by maceration, infusion, or percolation, as the case may be; a general method for the preparation of fluid extracts is not given), *Granula*, *Infusa* (similar to the method of the German Pharmacopœia), *Olea Pingua* (with general methods for the analysis, such as the determination of cottonseed oil, sesame oil, mineral oils, the iodine-number, the saponification and the acid numbers), *Olea Volatilia* (determination of spirit and fatty oils), *Pulveres* (the sizes of the sieves regulating comminuted and powdered drugs are defined), *Syrupi*, *Suppositoria* (3 grams for an adult, 2 grams for a child, made of oleum cacao and gelatin-glycerinum), *Tincturæ* (are made by maceration, or percolation, in the case of very strange tinctures), *Unguenta*, and *Vina* (are made by maceration).

Our first examination of the Pharmacopœia shows it to be a distinct advance, and a good many points may be gleaned from it.

## New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Bower, W. R., and Satterly, J. *Practical Physics*. 7½×4¾. Pp. 412. 4s. 6d. (Clive.)

Brend, W. A. *Handbook of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology*. 6½×4½. Pp. 300. Leather, 8s. 6d. (Griffin.)

Crinon, C. *Revue des Médicaments Nouveaux et de quelques Médications nouvelles* for 1906. 6½×4. 4f. (Rueff, 6 and 8 rue Louvre, Paris.) [This is the thirteenth edition of M. Crinon's work on new remedies. Necessary revisions have been made, and such medicaments as have been brought before the medical profession since the publication of the last edition have been added. The most important of these are formic acid, formiate of soda, formiate of quinine, alypine, calomelol, iodide of calcium, neuronal, perborate of soda, uroceitral, and yaourt. It is a good book of reference for dispensing chemists.]

Fournier, A. *Treatment of Syphilis*. 8vo. 15s. net. (Rebman.)

Ganot's *Elementary Treatise on Physics*. Transl. by E. Atkinson. 17th edit. by A. W. Reinold. 8½×5½. Pp. 1182. 15s. (Longmans.)

Rudall, A. R. *Duty of Trustees as to Investment of Trust Funds*. 8½×5½. Pp. 28. 1s. (Effingham Wilson, 54 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.) [A pamphlet which makes clear the duties of trustees in regard to the funds they control, and warns of the numerous pitfalls awaiting a trustee who carries out his trust in a perfunctory or weak manner.]

Watkins, A. *The Watkins Manual of Exposure and Development*. 7×4¾. Pp. 136. 1s. net. (Watkins Meter Co., Hereford.) [A revised edition of a book which we have previously noted approvingly. The Watkins method reduces development to a science in place of the more or less haphazard process it usually is. This book not only deals with development, but with the details needed by beginners in photography.]

Yates, M. *A Text-book of Botany. Part I. Anatomy of Flowering Plants*. 7½×4¾. Pp. 156. 2s. 6d. net. (Whittaker.)



## Upper House Fallacies.

By A CASUAL CRITIC.

LONG years ago the legally authorised seller of poisons was, to a great extent, a creation of the House of Lords; but the recent debates on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill seem to furnish evidence that the new occupants of the Upper Chamber knew not the person who had been formerly advanced there. The debates also manifest in general amazing nescience of fact—such grotesque incongruity of statement and reality as to be suggestive rather of a witches' orgie on the Brocken than a deliberative discussion at the top of the Legislature. That is the more remarkable since the chief point discussed relates to right of property; unless, therefore, the House of Lords be now as strangely inspired in that respect as the House of Commons is supposed to be strangely constituted, some reason might be thought to exist for a vulgar suspicion of fooling about, even in that august assembly.

The facts of the case are so extremely simple that a statement of them would be unnecessary if the strange misconceptions concerning them did not furnish sufficient excuse for a brief recapitulation that might otherwise seem almost puerile.

The existing necessity for amendment of the statute relating to the sale of poisons has arisen from the judicial action of the House of Lords, by which the meaning and operation of that statute were materially altered in 1880. The alteration was entirely founded upon assumption that individual qualification for the sale of poisons is so essential for public safety, and would be likewise so inevitably a necessity that it could not—without undue restraint of trade—be required of a "corporate person" keeping a shop for the purpose.

Enfranchisement of the "corporate person" in that respect has, however, had a wider effect than was probably intended, inasmuch as it has enabled companies to keep shops for the sale of poisons without either being compelled—as Lord Ebury and Lord Lichfield suppose they are—to have legally qualified assistants to conduct their business, or being subject, otherwise, to the provisions of the statute in the same manner as individual persons. The consequence has been defeat of the public object of the statute in two respects, viz.:

(1) The sale of poisons has been largely conducted by persons not qualified as the law requires; and

(2) Companies have—by assuming and exhibiting a title belonging to qualified individuals only—pretended to be so qualified as they cannot be.

Since companies have been declared outside the operation of the law, statutory provisions expedient for the safety of the public have been practically evaded and—by undue appropriation of a title that can only be an individual possession—the right of property has been violated.

### The Professed Object of the Government Bill

is therefore to bring companies, carrying on business as chemists and druggists, within the operation of the statute of 1868. The amendment moved by Lord Ebury and seconded by Lord Lichfield would leave companies almost as free from the important provisions of the statute as they have been since 1880, and would give them legal right to use and exhibit a title indicating that they were qualified persons, though they really are not, and cannot possibly be so. Their Lordships supported the amendment by the usual laudation of company "drug-stores," and alleged that the Pharmaceutical Society, having been endeavouring for many years, as the representative of legally qualified persons, to induce the Legislature to protect their trade interests by putting a spoke in the wheels of companies, has now charmed the Lord President of the Council into the belief that the title in question represents an individual qualification; that it should therefore be used or exhibited only by persons possessing that qualification. Otherwise also their Lordships' arguments bristle with inaccuracies and irrelevancies, the hack phrases of "monopoly, restraint of trade, injurious protection," and "privileged class," etc., being freely employed.

Generally the debates have been characterised by similar erroneous statements and misconception: thus, for instance,

the astonishing statement of our supposed friend, the Lord President of the Council, that the matter does not concern the public, is as incorrect as the statement made by the champions of "drug-stores" that the dispute is merely one between rival sets of tradesmen. Moreover, the issue is not really, as Lord Crewe states, whether the chemist and druggist is or is not an ordinary tradesman, like a butcher, etc. That point is sufficiently decided by the terms of the statute. In face of its clear language on that point, Lord Crewe's admission that a great deal can be said on both sides is as remarkable as Lord Ripon's opinion that the question is debatable. The reasons given by Lord Crewe for regarding the title as the exponent of a qualification that is personal and to some extent in the nature of a degree representing proved competence for a particular occupation, are so cogent that only one conclusion seems possible; while the argument on the other side amounts to nothing more than a claim that companies, having improperly appropriated use of a title belonging to legally qualified persons only, should be allowed to continue such improper use because they have been at some expense in exhibiting the title as it were their own, and because they would incur further expense in removing that delusive show.

Equally remarkable, therefore, is Lord Crewe's statement that it took him some time to arrive at a "definite conclusion" that the title is personal and of such a nature that no person has a right to use it but a person who has, by qualification, earned it. The Marquis of Ripon was even more emphatic in his expression of that opinion as to the ethical and legal propriety of such application of the principle involved. The illustrations given by Lord Crewe of the use of title in other occupations all point in the same direction, both as to limitation of the right of use and as to the impropriety of use by a personality that is incapable of being qualified. How was it then so difficult to arrive at a conclusion which is so obvious? Can the inference be admissible that there was indisposition to come to that conclusion? Why are the terms of Clause 4 so inconsistent with the "definite conclusion" of Lord Crewe and with the decided opinion of the Marquis of Ripon?

However that may have been, the contention that has been in existence for many years between the Pharmaceutical Society, acting on behalf of legally qualified persons, and companies usurping use of the statutory title, is evidently not, as Lord Crewe seems to think, such a small matter that it may be regarded as a storm in a gallipot. On the contrary, it is one of importance, above all to the public, and also to those who have for that reason acquired right to use the title. In face of those facts, the arguments for protection or consideration of piratical appropriation should cease to seem even plausible in the House of Lords—the discussion of this or that time limit for reparation should be held nothing short of absurd and destitute of any reasonable basis.

### One Notable Feature of the Debates

on this subject has been the sympathetic feeling manifested for company "drug-stores," possibly as a result of company trading having become so fashionable that a taint of trade being no longer regarded as a servile condition, many noble Lords have become in some way amateur shopkeepers. Even Lord Crewe, though the head of a Government Department closely associated with the administration of the statute now under amendment, confesses a preferential admiration for the brilliant external display of the company "drug-store." He became, as it were, the sounding-board concentrating the laudation of the company "drug-store" which proceeded from all parts of the House of Lords. If it now be really so much more attractive to the public than the fact that a chemist and druggist is a legally qualified person, as his Lordship says it is to himself, enlightenment on that score may perhaps be provided before the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill becomes law—another "definite conclusion" may be arrived at that the preference is not altogether as wise as it is natural, even though a person entitled to describe himself as competent may sometimes keep a frowsy shop. In that respect such enlightenment may perhaps be looked for as a result of future discussion in Parliament.

Lord Ebury's proposed amendment would legalise the use of title by companies, and its enactment would be a further spoliation of the statutory right of legally qualified persons



already partially effected by the decision that the statute does not apply to corporate persons; for that decision did not, as Lord Ebury supposes, confer upon companies a right to call themselves chemists and druggists. The statement of Lord Lichfield in that respect is equally incorrect. The decision did not go to that extent, but merely declared companies to be outside the scope of the statute. The consequent possibility of doing everything that an unqualified individual is prohibited from doing only gave companies opportunity to use the title without being subject to penalty, and they have been under no obligation to employ legally qualified assistants to conduct their business. Lord Ebury's amendment would also perpetuate the limitation of company liability under the statute, which has been a consequence, probably unforeseen, of the decision in 1880. It would thus place companies in a position, not of equality, but of advantage as compared with legally qualified persons.

Consequently the utmost that can be claimed for companies—not even as a right, but solely on the basis of the 1880 decision—is that they should carry on business subject to the conditions following:

- (1) Of employing legally qualified persons to conduct their business; and
- (2) Be otherwise amenable to the statutory provisions in the same manner as individuals are.

An effective enactment to that end would realise the views which led to the decision in 1880. Lord Ebury would go much further; while he claims for companies use of a title meaning competence which a company cannot possess, he does not hesitate to declare his opinion that, whether the owner of a business using that title be an individual, a partnership, or a joint-stock company, is matter of no public importance at all. That view was expressly repudiated as untenable by the counsel defending companies in the law case. However, Lord Ebury's remarks as to the obvious utility of the statutory title furnish evidence of his perception that there should be a well-founded connection between the reason for use or exhibition of that title and the confidence it is calculated to induce. No great amount of reflection should therefore have been requisite for removing apprehension of unworthy motives and arriving at a conclusion that "the keen desire" of the Pharmaceutical Society to secure what his Lordship calls "monopoly of the title" to persons having right to use it, as against companies that at the utmost can only use it as a hired decoration, has been a desire entirely free from such reproach, as he insinuates. There is, however, no reason whatever for employing, in that connection, terms which introduce either irrelevant notions of privilege and restraint of trade or the fiscal phantoms of protection and free trade—such misuse of language serves no other purpose than that of prejudice.

#### The Argument put forward by Lord Belper

in reference to the case of continuing the business of a deceased chemist and druggist is entirely fallacious, for the statutory provision in that respect has nothing to do with the question as to legitimate use of title; there are, as Lord Stanley of Alderley showed, very good reasons for it, and the case it applies to has not the least analogy with the totally different case of the exercise of a chemist and druggist business by a company. Such abuse of that provision as there has been would be prevented by the proposals of Clause 3.

Lord Crewe's reference to the case of the London and Provincial Supply Association, and to the circumstance that its business was conducted by legally qualified persons, is important, because it shows how thoroughly all requirements could now be satisfied without infringement of the law as it stands if companies were subject to it as individuals are. As a pioneer of a novel enterprise, the company bought up the shop of a chemist and druggist with the legally qualified owner as an item of the stock-in-trade, and his name was put upon labels, advertisements, etc., as the conductor of the business. That was good business, carried out on sound shopkeeping lines—as a butcher, having bought a bullock, would exhibit the hide, hoofs, and horns to show that he has the ox-meat to sell; though as an honest tradesman he would not pretend that the hide, hoofs, and horns were part of himself. Among the 16,000 legally authorised sellers of poisons the number of persons placing their qualification at the service of company "drug-stores" appears to be considerable. It furnishes the only argument of any cogency in

support of the continuance by companies of that part of a "drug-store" business which requires statutory qualification of the persons conducting it. As Lord Crewe pointed out, the possibility of stating in such cases that the business is "conducted by" legally qualified persons would place even the company "drug-store" on a different footing from the butcher's shop, and that is all companies can claim a right of doing.

#### The Most Doughty Champion

of the company "drug-store" was Lord St. Aldwyn. As a dramatic factor of the House of Lords, which is so often dull, his speeches have been the most striking features of these debates. To a great extent his argument has been drawn from statistical data, such as the great number of companies carrying on business as chemists and druggists, the vast capital invested, and the expense they would be put to in altering shop-fronts, labels, etc., if compelled to give up calling themselves "chemist and druggist." That moving plea on the score of big figures is, however, largely discounted by the Marquis of Ripon's dry reminder that estimate being in such cases naturally much greater than value, preference should be given to a more common-sense mode of deciding as to use of a descriptive title by a person to whom it does not belong. But Lord St. Aldwyn's most imposing feat was the attempt to reduce the action of the Government to "absurdity." It just fitted the fiscal atmosphere of the House, and probably gave the inappropriate party turn to the proceedings; though merely a joke, it was more effective that it deserved to be even in that sense, because the attribute of "absurdity" can be so easily rolled back to the decision of 1880, which was, moreover, a misapplication of the free-trade principle, and has given rise to all the trouble. Whether or not his Lordship's reference to the Act of 1868 was intended to show that he was almost the only Peer present who had been concerned with past legislation on the subject cannot even be conjectured; but it plainly shows how little his Lordship understands the situation: that is evident from the very curious recital of the statutory provisions forbidding use of the title "chemist and druggist" by any person "who was not qualified" in accordance with the Act, and also forbidding "any person not so qualified" to keep a shop for carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist; for by reference to provisions that go so thoroughly to the very core of the matter, his Lordship should have perceived the frightful hiatus in the logical sequence of the argument by which he proposed to prove "absurdity." That appears the only way of accounting for the seeming audacity with which his Lordship proceeded to make a statement so obviously inconsistent with those provisions—viz., that a proposition to prevent companies from keeping a shop as chemists and druggists would not commend itself to the House of Lords or to the Government! Treating that statement, however, as the expression of a truism, and using it as an indisputable premiss, his Lordship went on to argue in forceful terms as to the consequent nature of an attempt to prevent companies from using the title "chemist and druggist." A clearer case of the engineer hoist with his own petard could not be imagined; for the provisions referred to by his Lordship plainly show that companies, being persons "not qualified" as the Act requires, are forbidden to use the title, and as persons "not so qualified" they were also forbidden to keep a shop for carrying on business as chemist and druggist. The result, however, is a measure of the value to be put upon his Lordship's remarks as to designs by which he supposes the Pharmaceutical Society has endeavoured, like a trade union, to secure "a trade monopoly" to raise the price of drugs and fleece the public. Such remarks, though privileged in the House of Lords, serve only to betray the speaker, and they may most appropriately be designated "monstrous."

One important circumstance seems to have been entirely overlooked in these debates—viz., that the Act of 1868 relates only to trade in poisons, and not to the much more important subjects of compounding medicines and pharmacy qualification, though the title of the Bill would seem to suggest intention to deal with those matters as well as with mere trade in poisons. Throughout the debates the title of "pharmaceutical chemist" has been spoken of, even by Lord Crewe, as though it were the equivalent of and synonymous with "chemist and druggist."





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

**BUSINESS INFORMATION.**—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

#### The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

SIR,—As a merchant dealing in drugs, and one, therefore, who is in a position to judge of the situation in which retail chemists find themselves in regard to this Bill, I write to call attention to what lies at the bottom of the contention, but which has not, for some reason or other, been brought to the surface, as it should have been, in the cause of common justice. The evident explanation of this omission is that most of your correspondents are too intimately interested personally to be capable of considering the matter without bias and prejudice. The retail chemists are also in a somewhat delicate position, so that they would scarcely like to mention the point I refer to particularly, even if they fully recognised it. It is this. Each individual retail chemist is so restricted, both financially and by the constant demands upon the time and attention which he has to devote to the requirements of his customers, the exigencies of his stock, and his business generally, that it is quite impossible for him to find time even to protect his own interests. He is therefore entirely in the hands of the wholesale manufacturing houses, upon which he has to depend for the maintenance of his stock at the shortest notice, and helplessly at the mercy of large cash dealers who may attack his business. It is utterly unfair for statements to be made openly, and scattered broadcast, as they have been, declaring, with glaring falsehood, that the public needs to be protected from the rapacity of chemists, who make enormous profits out of their custom. The public is able to suspect that there is some vested interest underlying such malicious assertions, made by advertisers whose sole object is professed to be in the interest of the public; but the public does not know sufficiently the facts of the case beyond the simple knowledge that it is not the hard-working and well-deserving chemists who become millionaires, and they are attracted into believing almost anything. They know that all self-assertive aggrandisement is an expensive luxury, even if they do not realise that they are being temptingly persuaded to pay for it. But the fact which all should know is that, whereas the difference in cost between the retail and wholesale prices of drugs may be enormous, the process of treating and manufacturing the pure essences and extracts from the crude imported materials largely accounts for that difference; and it is in connection with costly chemical-factories, in which large capital is involved, that fortunes are made. Moreover, the public is by no means aware of the enormous variation in quality there is between parcels of imported goods, or even the manufactured products, professing to be the same article, and which have to be discriminated (!) by the trade on their behalf. To the man in the street senna is senna, and rhubarb is rhubarb; cinnamon oil can only be cinnamon oil, and peppermint peppermint. What can they know of the difference in quality, and the ways of the trade? Let the public learn this, that if all the chemists of the United Kingdom formed themselves into a powerful pharmaceutical association, with combination of capital sufficient to enable them to import their own drugs direct in the crude condition, to manufacture them in their own vast laboratories, and to distribute them among themselves, they would then be able to compete in price, and in quality, against any

monopoly without having to take recourse to becoming drapers and ironmongers as well.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM WHITE.

137 Fenchurch Street, E.C., May 19.

SIR,—I hardly know whether I am pleased or not at the success of Lord Ebury in carrying his titles amendment. I said years ago, and say still, that I hardly see the importance of this point. I have stood by it because chemists throughout the country are so tremendously impressed, and rightly so, with the injustice of ignorant men appropriating titles which qualified men have fairly won in the examination-rooms; but it has seemed to me recently that, in order to secure justice here, we are overlooking other points of more importance, and if Lord Ebury has succeeded in turning our attention to those points, he may really have done us a good turn. I may say at once that I have never considered the titles "chemist" and "druggist" good titles to fight for. The first really applies to scientific men pure and simple; the second to mere dealers in drugs. Personally, I would much prefer that the title "pharmacist" be set up as the distinctive title reserved for qualified men only, and that Major men be granted the further degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy, or some such degree. The Major examination really warrants the granting of a degree now. In this Bill we were asked to give up everything to unqualified men but our titles, and it almost looked as if chemists would agree to tremendous sacrifices for so small a boon. The companies have, in my opinion, overreached themselves, and made a tactical error in not agreeing to this. There is now nothing in the Bill which is not opposed to the interests of chemists in business, and, as it stands, we can meet it with nothing but hostility. We may not be able to defeat the Government on their own Bill, but we can force them to drop this Bill altogether meantime. I still think our minimum demands ought to be: A qualified managing director in every company; titles to be given up in three years at the very longest, or fresh titles set up for qualified men (on the whole I prefer the latter); a qualified man in each branch whose name is prominently before the people; registration of each shop; and other points of less importance. I think members of the present House of Commons will back these reasonable demands, and, whether they do so or not, if a Bill is pushed through affecting the interests of 20,000 men against their wishes, the fight will go on as if no such Bill had passed. Let chemists clearly understand this—that the invalid in a Bath chair is not the real enemy, notwithstanding the persistent way in which he draws the eyes of the field to himself. It would be absurd to think that an invalid in a Bath chair could browbeat 20,000 honourable and upright men, and render it impossible for them to get justice, or even a semblance of justice, from the most powerful Government of modern times. It is really the great co-operative stores we have been fighting with from first to last. They will ruin limited companies just as fast as they will ruin private chemists, and I own at once that a fight with them is almost hopeless. In fighting the co-operative battle, limited companies are writing their own death-chant. I cannot think so ill of my country as to believe that the vested rights of 20,000 good men and true—rights which have been growing for over fifty years as a result of an Act of Parliament—are to be set aside in the interests of a mere capital investment on the part of a few companies whose business has gone up like a rocket, and may, for all we know, come down like the stick. Governments of great States are not so contemptible as this would indicate. In dealing with co-operative stores, however, the case is different. Here we are faced with a great and evidently permanent change in the principles on which trade has been carried on in this country. It is not a small number of men, heading a few petty and unimportant companies, with which we are confronted, but a great body of the people, bent on a radical change in commercial—and e n p-rofessional—affairs in this country. This may be all very well in ordinary business, but in our case we came into pharmacy under the Pharmacy Acts as they stand, and a just State dare not go back on an agreement so plain as these Acts constitute without treating with the parties most concerned and giving compensation for loss sustained. If this Bill were to pass as it stands, it would mean that over 20,000 men have been led into a trap by the Government of

the country, and then destroyed by a new Act of Parliament. There is no precedent for so unjust a step, and I cannot believe that the House of Commons will be a party to so glaringly immoral and unjust a measure. In the presence of the vested interests of 20,000 honourable and upright men all other interests shrink into contemptible insignificance with the exception of the interests of the people; and if they have made up their minds that their interests differ now from their interests at the time they passed the Pharmacy Acts, they must pay for their change of opinion, as ordinary individuals have to do.

May 21.

JAMES REID.

#### The Annual Meeting.

SIR,—In regard to your excellent report of the above, may I be permitted to explain that owing to having to keep an appointment I was unable to hear the President's reply? I intended to have added that I was glad the Council were now going to do a little work "to benefit the trade at large." We are indebted in no small degree to our esteemed President and his predecessor, Mr. Walter Hills, for all they have done, but, like Oliver Twist, we want more. For instance, individual action, corporate action, initiated by the Council and carried out through the local Associations, could have obviated the reversal by those irresponsible peers who have vitiated their rights to speak against the chemists of this country by their engaging in trading concerns for which they have no qualification and training. Not a single noble lord expressed, even if he knew, the injustice under which we labour. Why was this? What steps did the Council take to afford this information or allow the chemists themselves to obviate this initial reversal by doing so, even though it was obtained by such a small majority, and therefore all the easier to have been prevented?

Mr. Boot, in one of his recent small advertisements, attempted to prove to an ignorant public how small was the membership of the Pharmaceutical Society. If there is a modicum of truth in this, how can it be altered? Why, Sir, through the local Associations. No district should be considered complete unless it has one; and if each Association was entrusted with the duty of personally looking up and making friends with every individual chemist, whether he be a member of the Society or not, what an impetus the Society would receive, and how much greater would be their influence—and most possibly their membership would be greatly increased were this done. Our President outlined some such policy and campaign for meeting the Bill in the House of Commons; why it was not so organised and ready for the House of Lords no one seems to know but the Council themselves. I inquired at the annual meeting of the Thames Valley Association what steps the Society were taking to secure this co-operation, and all I could ascertain was that they would tell us when and how to act. In the meantime please wait for their instructions. What the result was is now only a matter of history. Surely there is no time to lose. Dare we, may we, hope we shall find them ready for the Commons? With regard to other matters, why could not the Society defend our interests with legal assistance when assailed through no fault of our own, as the medical and legal Societies do? Why must we fall back on our own agencies, good as they are? Many a prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts would never be undertaken did the authorities know the chemist would be defended by the Pharmaceutical Society themselves, and a case like the Fraserburgh one would never be undertaken. With regard to price-cutting of the stores, I maintain it is the general body of chemists throughout the country who suffer under this competition, and not those who have the good fortune to possess select dispensing businesses. The Council draw the majority of their members from the latter, and when one member so comfortably endowed allows his proprietary medicine to be sold by the stores at a profit of 3d. per dozen on an outlay of 8s. 9d., is it too much to ask that gentleman to prevent such an outrage on the feelings of his brother chemists and display, as I hope all his *confrères* on the Council would do, some little friendly feeling and sympathy to those chemists who are not so fortunately blessed, but who are "chemists" all the same, and might be members of the Society if they found the Council one and all have the welfare of the trade at heart?

One slight correction in your report is required. I said, "Then the saintly lord who had secured the defeat of their title would be outvoted and the law altered."

Faithfully yours,

East Twickenham, May 19.

J. W. SIMPSON.

#### Checking Telephone-calls.

SIR,—Will you allow me to ask your subscribers how they check the number of times they use the telephone when the charge is made for each call? CHECK. (47/7.)

#### Retrospective and Prospective.

[NOTE.—"Tin on being bent emits a peculiar grinding sound caused by the internal friction of its crystals—termed the 'Cry' of 'Tin.'"—*Text-book of Chemistry*.]

The Registrar proclaims the Minor days;  
The Minor student plods his weary ways,  
Brooding o'er th' Examiner's latest whim,  
Rings in his ears that awful cry of "Tin."

"How is it," he is asked from hour to hour,  
"Your Society shows so little sign of power?"  
From tombs of those long dead through Minor sin  
There comes the answer, 'Tis the cry of "Tin."

All knowledge seems Examination's prey,  
Then banish learning; teach me how to bray.  
Some other may be leader in the school;  
Why feed the sheep unless we use the wool?

"The difference know ye not 'twixt Rose and Whin?  
Good; knowing nothing ye know all;  
Go in and win!"  
Saith one who scaled the Minor wall,  
"I'll lend you 'Tin.'"

The Minor passed, hear Registrar exclaim,  
"Come, M.P.S. affix unto thy name!"

Wealthy and stout, who once was poor and thin,  
Hark, hear the cry—"Nay, no more 'Tin.'"

EDINBURGH STUDENT. (39/8.)

#### Industrial Risks.

SIR,—Considerable anxiety exists in the minds of generously inclined employers of labour as to their position should the proposed liability clauses in the Workmen's Compensation Bill be carried. As most chemical-manufacturers are aware, they are subject to the provisions of several Acts of Parliament—the Alkali Act, the Factory and Workshops Acts, etc., and as regards the infliction of fines on workpeople under the Truck and other Acts. The principle of liability for the health of the community and of the workers is very firmly and fully embodied in them. Scheduled instructions and definite rules for the guidance of both employers and employed are issued, applying to certain industries (lead, arsenic, and mercury). Penalty for disregard of these scheduled rules by workers is enforceable in a court of summary jurisdiction. Obviously, no fine could be enforced unless the conditions imposed upon employers by the Acts, through the Home Office, were fulfilled by them. I have called the attention of the Chemical and Manufacturers' Sections of the London Chamber of Commerce to the vague and (so far as incidence of the rules applies) doubtful power of enforcement on the workers. In white-lead and arsenic industries the instructions are fairly precise. They are not so in mercurial-manufacture. Baths, washing-appliances, cloths, hot and cold water are enjoined under one of the Acts. Yet it is possible, and indeed probable, that quite a number of chemical-works are neither under one Act nor another. For instance, my company works under the Alkali Acts as regards muriatic-acid making, under another Act as regards machinery, and under another as regards lead, etc. There is no definition in the last Act referred to of "lead" other than "white" lead, the rules respecting which are precise to a degree and disobedience legally finable. If the "health" clauses of the proposed Compensation Bill are carried, manufacturers will be liable, and liable by implication, for injury previously done to the workman in other employ. A case is at this moment in evidence where a worker intermittently engaged in the preparation of a compound of lead, by no means easily soluble, suddenly absented himself from work and sought his medical attendant, who pronounced him to be suffering from "lead"-poisoning. The employers gave notice to the factory inspector and to the medical officer under the Act for the



district. In the report by the employer it is distinctly stated that although baths, overalls, respirators, etc., were provided, the worker declined to bathe, contenting himself with a mere "rub-over" of face and neck in a pail of water on leaving off. No power to compel or to fine summarily exists, as the works in question are not scheduled as a "lead"-works, neither are they lead-works as defined. Now, when one considers the possibilities of injuries—minor ones in many cases, but serious in view of the "three-days" clause—in chemical-works in the handling of strong acids, etc., and in defective pitchers or ladles, no report as to the condition of which has been tendered to the employer or his agent, the responsibilities of employers in the chemical and allied trades are very seriously increased. I suggest that all works should be scheduled and classified, and that careful rules should be prepared by employers, which should be signed by every employé. These rules should be filed and approved by the Home Office; and fines for disobedience, not exceeding (as now) 40s., should be enforced in a court of summary jurisdiction. It has been said, "Sack the disobedient." That is no remedy. But it is abundantly clear to my mind that the reasonable employer, whose interest lies in due precaution against injury to the health or physical condition of the worker, is handicapped severely if no power is given to enforce reasonable rules of safety and health. I am in communication with the Home Secretary on this matter, and have set several influential members of Parliament, who are interested in industries, thinking about this aspect of an important question.

Yours faithfully,

Stratford, E.

THOMAS TYRER.

#### The Sale of Vaseline.

With reference to our reply to a correspondent last week to the effect that vaseline as a patent medicine can only be sold by chemists and licensed patent-medicine vendors (as stated by the Board of Inland Revenue two years ago, *C. & D.*, May 14, 1904), the *Chesebrough Co.* inform us that they had negotiations last year with the Board, and the following letter was received, but, owing to Colonel Chesebrough's illness and death shortly afterwards, it was not communicated to us at the time:

22651: 1905 Stamps.

Inland Revenue,  
Somerset House, London, W.C.  
20th May, 1905.

SIR,—The Board of Inland Revenue having had before them your letter of the 1st instant, I am directed to acquaint you that, after very careful re-consideration of all the facts of the case, they have decided not to object to the sale of the 14 tins of vaseline by unlicensed persons, provided that they are sold without any issue with them, or in connection with them, of a label or handbill or other printed matter recommending the preparation as beneficial for the cure of any ailment or disorder incident to the human body.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. E. STOODLEY,  
Secretary.

W. H. Chesebrough, Esq.

This applies only to penny tins, and not to bottles or other packages of vaseline.

#### Price-cutting by Wholesalers' Retail Departments.

SIR,—Some time ago you granted me space in your valuable journal to draw the attention of the retail trade in Dublin to a very serious state of affairs affecting that body—viz., the price-cutting system carried on by certain wholesale houses which have retail shops. I am again compelled to bring this matter forward, having lost a lot of trade lately through the methods complained of. I would urge upon retailers the great necessity of forming a retailers' association, which could deal effectually with this or any other grievance. I should be glad to hear again from "Nilbud," who answered my letter, and proposed sending a circular to the trade calling a meeting, when preliminaries, etc., could be discussed in a friendly way. I shall be glad to pay half the expense of this proposal should "Nilbud" or any other member of the trade think well of taking up this matter, and I will be one of the first to pay one guinea subscription, as I believe such an association would be an everlasting benefit to the trade.

Yours truly,

RETAILER. (51/9.)

#### Trade Quotations on Postcards.

SIR,—I enclose postcard sent me. Is this not rather giving publicity to wholesale prices? This is the first time

that I have had one printed so glaringly in front of the card as well as on the back. Wholesale firms are constantly sending their prices on postcards, which is hardly fair to retailers in small towns, as everyone knows that these postcards are public property.

Yours faithfully,

SUBSCRIBER. (49/54.)

[Opinions differ as to postcards giving publicity. It is much to the credit of postmen that complaints against them of taking advantage of such quotations as those referred to are practically unknown.—EDITOR.]

#### Ellis-Boot.

SIR,—Why does not Mr. Ellis start his business without all this theatrical display of limelight? From the letters of men who agree with him, it would seem as if his conscience was a subject for trade discussion, whereas it only awoke to order. Suppose Boot only employed Ellis until he (Boot) could do without Ellis, and then "sacked" him. Would that be a fair working basis between master and man? No! it would not, nor does Boot do so; but Ellis & Co. suggest it (and do it) to Boot.

ONE OF THE TRIBE OF JESSE. (50/56.)

#### Assistants to Boots, Ltd.

SIR,—I wrote to the "Sheffield Telegraph" yesterday in reply to a letter contained therein from a correspondent as follows:

Mr. Ridyard says: "The individual 'chemist,' 'chemist and druggist,' 'pharmaceutical chemist,' or 'pharmacist' has been trained to prefer the safety of the public to aught else. He is within reach of the pharmacy and other laws. But once he becomes absorbed in the company, he loses his individuality.

"Now I claim no immunity, no special infallibility for our managers. We do the utmost that human foresight can suggest for the safety of the public, and I do not treat the responsibility of a chemist lightly; but a very sad case in Sheffield only a short time ago shows that the individual chemist is as liable as the managing chemist to accidents so unaccountable and pitiful as to earn the commiseration of every thoughtful man."

The above extract does not embody all the scurrilous remarks of the correspondent in question, and it occasioned me grave concern to have to write in that strain. One naturally shrinks from reviving such painful episodes, and it is not in my nature to wish to give pain to anyone; but I will not, at any cost, allow our managers to be traduced and maligned by any man or any set of men, however otherwise respectable and representative they may be.

Yours faithfully,

JESSE BOOT,

May 18. Managing Director, Boots, Cash Chemists.

#### The Living-in System.

SIR,—Your correspondent "West-end" appears only to write of his experience in that part. I desire to endorse his opinions and state that the indoor conditions are little better in the provinces. My own experiences (happily long ago) make me shudder even now. An apprenticeship of five years with a most irritable man, whose presence at all times was not calculated to make life comfortable; food, generally good but *semper cadem*—apple-pie I learnt to abominate. Courtesy required a continual withdrawal from the common sitting-room when visitors called. The perennial side-door bell at one place was a terrible trial; almost before the shop was closed it started, and did not cease until about bedtime. Another trial was association with a fellow-assistant who was almost daily muddled with drink, and quite incapable on his return from the half-holiday's pleasure. A pleasanter break then occurred, the life of a student in London—more freedom, happier surroundings, and the possession of a latch-key. After this I had an assistant in the retail department at a first-rate provincial pharmacy. There the housing and the grub were simply shocking: I took my meals in a cellar (underground kitchen), and my dormitory was in a garret. The staple dish was boiled beef and carrots, and not much of it; but such as it was was quite enough. No suggestion was ever broached as to what the assistants would like for meals. A coffee-pot made to hold four cups—two for the junior partner (who was the caterer, under the direction of a most interesting cook, who always fainted at dinner-time if anything special or unusual was on "tap") and one

each for the assistants. This arrangement afforded me much amusement, for as I remained three years for the benefit of the experience, the "ins and outs" were always advised to ask for more coffee with the invariable answer, "I am sorry Jane has only prepared the pot full, and that is now empty." The garret had no carpets—just a mat for prayers, which in the winter were cut short on that account; and at this season of the year snow beat under the slates and found its way into the garret and on the bed. Now, Sir, are you surprised that I left the retail for ever, and at the beginning at great sacrifice, and have never repented it? Now I invariably persuade all young men never to accept indoor berths under any consideration whatsoever in ours or any trade.

Yours faithfully,

TRUCK ACT. (37/51.)

#### Evolution of our Craft.

SIR,—The cynical remarks about the evolution of our craft by "Xrayser" in the *C. & D.* of May 12 call for criticism. The position of a pharmacist managing one of the shops of a large drug company is no more subordinate than that of a chemist to a large brewery company, yet who will deny that the latter is a desirable one? Is not the condition in question a natural one, falling in line with division of labour, an inevitable condition for the future if pharmacy is to keep abreast of the times? Does "Xrayser" object to pharmacy being termed skilled labour? He must admit we cannot perform our duties without labour of some kind, and he will readily grant that skill is necessary. If the ideal of pharmacy is not realised by the pharmacist who works reasonable hours for good pay, free from the worry inseparable from capital too restricted to meet competition, and able to hand over countless petty dealings to unqualified subordinates, it never will be. The large companies in the future will provide such means to a greater extent than they do now. "Xrayser's" parting flash is Gilbertian. He knows the day of "Jack-of-all-trades" is going, not coming. A pharmacist up to date in all points connected with his own profession, certificate in hand, will find most favour from companies in the days of specialism. I would like to see the law give the title of "pharmacists" to Minor men and an additional one to Major men, say "Major pharmacists."

Yours truly,

PHARMALOGOS. (43/62.)

#### Dispensing Notes.

##### Ung. Picis Carb.

*Inquirer* (40/37) had the following to dispense, and does not know what the first ingredient is:

Ung. picis carb.,  
Ung. salicylici ... .. aa. 3ij.

M.

Apply night and morning.

[We expect what is meant is unguentum picis carbonis of St. Thomas' Hospital Pharmacopœia. It is made of half a drachm of solution of coal-tar and yellow soft paraffin to 1 oz.]

##### A Diuretin Prescription.

SIR,—Accompanying is a prescription which shows a peculiarity in the mode of mixing. If the ingredients be put in and mixed with the diuretin last, the mixture turns out a pink thick colour like a bismuth-and-cardamom mixture; whereas if the diuretin be dissolved with the caffeine, cit. in water first the mixture is then a pale lemon-yellow colour, like ung. hyd. nit.

Diuretin ... .. 3iij.  
Caffein. cit. ... .. 3ij.  
Spt. æther. nit. ... .. 3ij.  
Inf. senegæ conc. ... .. 3iij.  
Spt. chlorof. ... .. 3ij.  
Aq. ad ... .. 3vj.

Ft. mist.

Sig.: 3ss. pro dos.

Will you kindly tell me which is the correct colour to send out this mixture?

Yours faithfully,

Transvaal, April 22.

M.P.S. (43/48.)

[This is an interesting mixture. The red colour is doubtless due to the action of nitrous acid from the spirit of nitre upon the sodio-theobromine salicylate (diuretin), such colour being a common result in mixtures of salicylates and the spirit.

Apparently when the spirit of nitre is first mixed with the senega, etc., the direct influence of the nitrous acid upon diuretin is avoided. The lemon-yellow mixture is undoubtedly preferable.]

##### An Oleate Ointment.

Cupri oleat. ... .. 5j.  
Thymol. ... .. gr. x.  
Acid. salicylic. ... .. gr. x.  
Lanolin. ... .. 3iij.  
Adipis benz. ... .. 5v.

M.

*Assistant* (50/43) asks how to compound the above. Dissolve the thymol in the benzoated lard with the aid of gentle heat, and mix with the lanolin and the other ingredients. The copper oleate may be prepared by double decomposition, like the zinc oleate of the B.P., or, better still, use powdered oleate.

#### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

*Formulas* (50/42).—There is no law to prevent any person selling prescriptions publicly.

*Opuo* (50/44).—Phosphor paste is not scheduled as a poison in Great Britain, but it is in Ireland.

*B. Ward* (47/41).—PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP. The last strictly comparable figures are those for 1905, published by the Registrar in February, which showed 15,948 chemists (all grades) on the register, of whom 6,216 were members of the Society. Since then 200 have qualified as chemists and druggists, and the membership has decreased to 6,181.

*W. H. B.* (44/39).—(1) The fungoid growth which appears in your dental anæsthetic is due to the absence of an efficient preservative. The quantity of listerine, 1 dr. in 3½ oz., is much too small for this purpose. If you employ 5 or 10 grains of carbolic acid instead, it may meet your requirements. You speak of using cocaine, but we presume you mean the hydrochloride. (2) As your formula stands nothing will prevent the solution turning brown. Try eucaine lactate and reduce the quantities of the other ingredients. (3) A solution containing 85 per cent. of listerine is not intended for hypodermic injection, and there is no wonder that the wound takes some time to heal. We do not think such a preparation would be safe for dental work. (4) This appears to be a solution of cocaine in water preserved with euthymol or listerine, together with a small quantity of solution of adrenalin. The difficulty in these cases is to get rid of the tendency to oxidation. "Eudrenine" is a type of the best and the safest dental anæsthetic, but the makers of this are also the makers of adrenalin solution, and doubtless have some trade wrinkles.

*CASCARA SAGRADA*.—In his annual report on the trade of the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho during 1905 the British Consul remarks that, the price of cascara sagrada having fallen to the usual level of about 2d. per lb. under a lessened demand, only about 750 tons was sent out, of which probably 250 tons went to Europe. "It is fortunate," he remarks, "for the preservation of the trees that the prices paid two years ago were not permanent."

*MACASSAR COPAL*.—In 1905 the bulk of the quantity shipped from Macassar found its way to Singapore, whence it was transhipped to New York. Business in London was a great deal restricted owing to the freight being cheaper for New York. But the rates for New York have since been raised, and London is again to the fore, remarks the British Consul in Java. The exports during 1905 were much less than those of 1904, owing to the disturbances between the Government and the Rajas, being 47,095 piculs, against 60,552 piculs in 1904.

*WHERE TO GET IT*.—A correspondent writing to the "C. D. A." says: "The other day I asked a friend to let me have the use of one of his books for a minute, but I was unable to find what I wanted, and he then found it for me in his 'Pharmaceutical Formulas.' Next time we met he wanted to know something about Egyptian henna, and I successfully referred him to the same book. How easy it is to overlook the things near you! Both his copy of 'Pharmaceutical Formulas' and mine were well thumb-marked." You can get the book through any wholesale house for 10s., or direct from the publishers, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for 10s. 5d. post free.



**SCOTSMAN.** just qualified: 22; disengaged; good Dispensing and Counter experience; London preferred; moderate salary; in or out doors. "Chemist," 524 Hornsey Rise, N.

**SWISS** qualified Druggist (French, German, little English) desires position in Drug-store or Pharmacy; excellent references; small salary. Lois, 328 Green Lanes, Finsbury Park, N.

**SENIOR** Counterman or Manager; accustomed to good-class business; West-end and City experience; highest references; smart and up-to-date; outdoors. "Developer," 97 Borough High Street.

**BRANCH** Manager or Senior; 10 years' good West-end experience; highest references; energetic, tall, good appearance and address; outdoors. "Aspirin," 3 Dalton Villas, Mill Hill Grove, Acton.

**QUALIFIED;** 46; single; manages small Branch or otherwise; working-class and Prescribing, country or suburban trade; North preferred. "M., 229 Brunswick Street, Oxford Road, Manchester.

**ASSISTANT** (24), tall, reliable, requires situation in good-class Dispensing and Photographic business; unqualified; South-West England preferred; well recommended; disengaged June 5. Gale, Ellesmere, Shropshire.

**MANAGER** or Senior Assistant; unqualified; aged 26 and married; competent Prescriber and very smart Salesman; Photography; Hospital, London, and Stores experience; well recommended. "A., 45 Kelso Road, Kensington, Liverpool.

**LADY** Dispenser (qualified), Housekeeper, Bookkeeper, and Private Secretary, desires engagement either with a doctor or at a hospital; widow (young); experienced in all branches; hospital reference; small salary required. "F. P., 56 Bow Road, Palmer's Green, N.

**ADVERTISER** is seeking management of a Branch or of taking charge of a Business neglected, or one from which an aged gentleman might be desirous of retiring; many years' experience; good Prescriber; exceptional testimonials. "X., 10 Stockwell Road, London.

### WHOLESALE.

**SITUATION** in Drug or Sundry house; age 39. "W., 132 Gibson Gardens, Stoke Newington, N.

**ASSISTANT;** Sundries or Wholesale; Surgeons' Requirements; Instruments, &c. 12/10, Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR** (22), 7 years in the Retail, desires position in the Wholesale; excellent references. "Rhei," 106 Parade, Leamington.

**QUALIFIED** Chemist; energetic, up-to-date; capable Laboratory manager or assistant; all-round experience. 13/23, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER,** with good connection, desires to represent first class drug house; druggist's sundries or instruments. Apply, 12/14, Office of this Paper.

**LABORATORY.**—Young Assistant Chemist; special experience of essences and sundries; good testimonials from well-known firms. 15/101, Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST** with 2 years' experience in travelling, wishes to represent any Wholesale house; terms moderate; South Wales preferred. Apply, "S." (12/37), Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER.** Confectionery and Aërated water manufacturers; young and energetic man with thorough knowledge of trades; security given. 15/11, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER,** 20 years' experience, Soap, Perfumery, Wholesale Druggists, Confectionery, and Mineral Water Trades over whole United Kingdom, seeks re-engagement with good House; excellent references. 22 Portland Road, Finsbury Park, N.

**PHARMACEUTICAL** Chemist, aged 27, with first-class Analytical and Manufacturing experience, 3½ years in charge of analytical and manufacturing laboratories of large firm abroad, desires similar position at home or abroad; good references. Apply, stating particulars, "Chloretone" (44/41), Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE.** with highest references, thorough knowledge of Drug, Sundries, and Surgical-instrument trades, who has a valuable live connection of fifteen years' standing amongst Chemists and Stores throughout the United Kingdom, is open to an engagement; would be willing to invest capital. "Alpha" (11/36), Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Manager, with English and foreign experience, is desirous of joining a firm of Chemists of good standing, with a view to purchasing an interest therein; experienced in Surgical Appliances, Photography, Chemical Apparatus, &c.; undeniable references. Address, in first instance, "Phenacetin," c/o Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark Street, S.E.

**ENGLISH** Chemist, qualified, experienced in English and Eastern business methods, returning to India in autumn, is open to negotiate with first-class House only as representative in India and Far East; Drugs, Druggists' Sundries, Surgical Instruments and Hospital requirements, Scientific Apparatus, Soluble Essences for Aërated-water Manufacture, &c.; speaks the language and knows the ground; security. 10/39, Office of this Paper.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**20 PER CENT. Saving.**—The cheapest and best house for Fancy Goods, Optical Goods, Perfumery, Druggists' Sundries, Tobacconists' Sundries, K.C.B. Briars, Cutlery, Stationery, Pictorial Postcards, Bazaar Goods, Sponges, Combs, Brushes, Purses, Photo-frames, Vases, &c. Complete Catalogue, invaluable for those established or commencing business. 350 illustrated pages, sent free on receipt of postage, 4d. (abroad, 6d.) **FRAENKEL BROS.,** C Dept., 129 & 130 Houndsditch, LONDON.

**SHOP-FITTINGS. SECOND-HAND FIXTURES.**—Chemists requiring additional fittings or opening new premises would find it to their advantage to write us for particulars and photographs; we have a large assortment of second-hand fittings at rock-bottom prices. **WALTER KNOWLES & CO.,** 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.

### A GOOD GIFT.

**A NICE** Birthday present for a Chemist and Druggist, or apprentice or assistant to one, is a copy of "The Art of Dispensing" or "Pharmaceutical Formulas," bound in half-morocco. The first-named, thus bound, is 8s. 6d., and the second 12s. 6d., with 6d. postage, both being obtainable from **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS** about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard-of Prices; drawings and full particulars on application; inspection invited; shops fitted completely. **Rudduck & Co.,** Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.

## "I AM GLAD"

(writes a client on May 14) you have more new clients; you deserve to have, and think you ought to have more, if they only knew what help you give." Again (May 17) he says: "Many thanks for Advice Letters; they get better." For modest fee, &c., apply

*Bernard Slack.* 96 Hill Top, WEST BROMWICH.

**CHEMISTS' SECOND-HAND SHOP FIXTURES.**—Ranges of drawers, counters, dispensing-screens, wall and show cases, shop-rounds, and all requisites for Chemists; extensive stock; low prices; competent men sent anywhere; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. **MATTHEWS, 14 and 16 Manchester Street, LIVERPOOL.**

**McQUEEN'S** System of Accounts for Chemists; requires no knowledge of bookkeeping. A Chemist writes:—"My experience is that Chemists as a rule are wretched bookkeepers (myself included); but if they can be brought to use your A B O system, as I am doing, that reproach will certainly be removed." Particulars, post free, **McQueen & Sons, Devana Road, Leicester.**

**SHOP-FITTINGS.**—12 ft. mahogany and plate-glass serving-counter, £9 10s.; 12 ft. high-class drug-fitting, solid mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled glass labels and knobs, lockers, cornice shelving and pilasters, £12 10s.; 6 ft. wall show-case, solid mahogany pilasters, cornice, and adjustable shelves, £9 10s.; counter-drawers, with label spaces and paper drawers, 4 ft. long, 50s.; large quantities of dispensing-torens, perfumery-cases, centre cases, &c.; lowest prices.

**PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.**

**MADAM & TUCKNISS,** Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

**SHARES FOR SALE** (free of commission, subject).—200 Claudius Ash Preference 23s. 6d.; 194 Camwall Ordinary, 5s. 9d.; 200 Federal Cold Storage, 11s. 1½d.; 100 Parkes Drug Ordinary, with dividend due June, bid wanted; 180 Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp 5 per cent. Preference, 20s. 3d.; 100 Gramophone Ordinary, 35s., with quarter's dividend due July; 5 Evans Lescher and Webb Preference, £5 10s. 6d.; 100 Peek Frean Preference, 21s. 9d.; 25 Bleasdales, bid wanted; 120 Westminster College £1 shares, 11s.

**WANTED** (subject).—50 Lewis and Barrows Preference, 12s. 3d.; 25 Camwall Preference, 12s. 9d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

**CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.**—We are offering the whole of our stock of Chemists' Fittings, including secondhand and shop soiled goods, together with Showroom samples, at reduced prices previous to our 1906 STOCKTAKING and in order to make room for the New Designs we have in hand; an illustrated list and full particulars will be sent on application; inspection invited. **AYRTON-GRAHAM, LTD.,** Chemist's Shop Fitters, 57 Parr Street, Colquitt Street, Liverpool. Phone: 1318 Royal.

**DIAMOND** Did you write last week for a sample ½ gross box (2s.) of these quick-selling Tablets? 1d. boxes (N.B., can be packed as 3d. and 6d. line with own name on); in half-gross boxes from Sangers, Hoskins, or Quilliam & Co.; sample 1d. box free from maker only. **Bernard Slack, 96 Hill Top, West Bromwich.**

**SHOP-FIXTURES** (Secondhand).—6 ft. dispensing-screen, £6 10s.; 12 ft. case-fronted serving counter, £8; 12 ft. drug-fitting, drawers, glass labels, knobs, lockers, shelves, cornice, &c., £12; counter drawers, label spaces, till and paper drawers, 4 ft., £2 10s.; desk and perfume-case, £2 10s.; shelves for window with standard bars and brackets complete; 6 ft. wall-case, £9; 12 ft. counter, £4 4s. **TREBLE & CO.,** Complete Shop Fitters, Rectory Works, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, N.E.



## Rectification of the Register.

*The following names will be struck off the register of chemists and druggists if the individuals do not make known their present addresses. They may write to the Editor of the "C & D."*

Keineh, John Thomas, 36 Wynne Street, Bolton.  
 Kendall, George William, Mickfield, Rawdon, near Leeds.  
 Kirk, John, 415 Oxford Street, London, W.  
 Knap, Henry, 25 Scott Park Road, Burnley.  
 Knight, George Thomas, Newbridge, Mon.  
 Knight, Henry, 8 Oglander Road, Peckham, London, S.E.  
 Knight, Richard, 1 Meridian Terrace, Ilfracombe.  
 Lamont, William, 162 Ferry Road, Leith.  
 Lane, George, 110 Warner Street, Derby.  
 Lawrance, John Wilcox, 61 Ashmead Road, St. John's, London, S.E.  
 Lawrence, Edwin, 329 Old Kent Road, London, S.E.  
 Lewis, David, 17 Station Road, Gowerston, Glam.  
 Liggins, Thomas Pearson, 126 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.  
 Ling, Edwin, 45 Lambton Road, Cottenham Park, London, S.W.  
 Little, Thomas, Station Hill, Basingstoke.  
 Lumb, Wilfred, 20 Hora Street, Ardwick, Manchester.  
 Lund, William John, 51 Penny Street, Lancaster.  
 Macaulay, William Henry, 3 Forest Road, Southport.  
 McGruer, John, 157½ Garngad Road, Glasgow.  
 McInroy, James, 16 Montrose Terrace, Edinburgh.  
 McVitie, Thomas, 7 Old Hall Street, Liverpool.  
 Marks, Nelson Samuel, 8 Heathfield Street, Swansea.  
 Meacham, James Edwin, 115 Morville Street, Ladywood, Birmingham.  
 Mercer, Allan, Greenhill, Bury New Road, Prestwich.  
 Mill, John Brown, Higher Square, Holsworthy.  
 Millward, Frederick, 59 West Green Road, Tottenham, London, N.  
 Mitchell, Godfrey Thompson, 138 Upper Tooting Road, London, S.W.  
 Morton, William James, 66 London Road, Southwark, London, S.E.  
 Needham, Joseph Henry, 49 King William Street, Blackburn.  
 Newton, Alfred, Whalley Road, Acerington.  
 Northey, Sidney Moore, Trenant, Wadebridge.  
 Parkinson, William Armor, 7 Rowell Street, Hartlepool.  
 Pay, Harry Hilder, 42 St. Donnatt's Road, New Cross, London, S.E.  
 Pearce, Edward Raikes, 10 Bexley Place, Greenwich, London, S.E.  
 Pearce, John Spicer Deane, West Street, Ashburton, Devon.  
 Peppin, Sydenham H., 25 Princes Street, Scho, London, W.  
 Platin, Henry Ramm, Market Place, Fakenham.  
 Preston, Alfred Prince, "Highcliffe," Athelstan Road, Clive Vale, Hastings.  
 Procter, George Woodyatt, Middlesex Hospital, London, W.  
 Ramm, Thomas Edward, 9a Sirdar Road, South Tottenham, London, N.  
 Ray, George Wheateroft, 25 Duke Street, St. James', London, S.W.  
 Rees, John, Church Road, Maindee, Newport, Mon.  
 Rice, Richard Edward, 89 Union Road, Boro', London, S.E.  
 Richardson, Thomas Evans, 136 Warbreck Moor, Aintree, Liverpool.  
 Roberts, William, 59 Oakland's Grove, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.  
 Robison, Ebenezer, 145 Northeote Road, London, S.W.  
 Roebuck, Charles, The Grange, Shelley Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.  
 Rutter, Edmund Yates, 188 Acton Lane, Chiswick.  
 Sanderson, Joseph Reed, 67 Percy Road, Whitley Bay.  
 Sangster, Charles, 138 High Street, Harlesden, London, N.W.  
 Saunders, John, High Street, Bexhill.  
 Scott, Joseph, 11 Fair View Road, Burnley.  
 Scott, Walter, 302 Stanton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 Sewell, Henry George, Aldersmead Villa, Aldersmead Road, Beekenhams.  
 Sillitoe, Harry Archibald, 14 Palace Street, Westminster, London, S.W.  
 Simpson, John Forsyth, Cameron Street, Dumfermline.  
 Simpson, John George Povey, 71 Market Place, Hindley.  
 Skeeles, Arthur Edward, Lyndhurst, Lowlands Road, Harrow.  
 Slinger, Robert Thomas, 43 Thorpe Street, Old Trafford, Manchester.  
 Smith, Charles Monie, 126 Hilltown, Dundee.  
 Smith, Daniel, 18 High Street, Fortrose.  
 Smith, Richard Henry, Newstead, Ripon Road, Harrogate.  
 Sollitt, Arthur, 3 Cheapside, Newent, Glos.  
 Sowrey, James, 40 Dantzic Street, Manchester.  
 Spencer, Charles, 15 Highlever Road, North Kensington, London, W.

Spink, Harry Laing, 29 Warwick Street, Pimlico, London, S.W.  
 Stoddart, James George Young, 25 Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh.  
 Swain, William Harriman, 12 Beacon Lane, Liverpool.  
 Tabor, Samuel, Highbank Cottage, Brockhurst, near Gosport.  
 Taylor, Alfred, 389 Harborne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.  
 Taylor, Philip Neville, Beechwood Grove Hill, S. Woodford.  
 Taylor, William Henry, 2 Havelock Place, Whitby, Yorks.  
 Thomas, Edward, 44 Drury Lane, London, W.C.  
 Thomas, George James, 411 Mare Street, Hackney, London, N.E.  
 Thomas, Thomas, 41 Market Place, Willenhall, near Wolverhampton.  
 Thomas, William Andrew, 30 Nevill Street, Southport.  
 Thompson, Lawrence Joseph, 31 Coney Street, York.  
 Thompson, Michael, Market Street, Bedworth, Warwickshire.  
 Thompson, Thomas, 35 George Street, Edinburgh.  
 Traill, Alexander Melville, 89 Glover Street, Perth.  
 Turner, John, 3 Clarence Road, Exmouth, Devon.  
 Turner, Samuel, 8 St. James' Terrace, Buxton.  
 Turner, William Henry, 34 Whitefriargate, Hull.  
 Usher, Alfred Musgrave, 21 Wellington Street, Aldershot.  
 Wakefield, John Henry, Bristol Road, Bournbrook, near Birmingham.  
 Walker, James Joseph Frederick, 16 Peel Street, Acerington.  
 Walker, John, 18 Harringay Gardens, Harringay, London, N.  
 Walsham, William, 145 Northeote Road, Battersea, London, S.W.  
 Waterhouse, Albert, East Bierley, Bradford, Yorks.  
 Watson, Dewar, Dundee, N.B.  
 Watson, Joseph, Market Place, St. John's Chapel, Weardale, Durham.  
 Watts, John William, 41 Wheathill Road, Anerley, London, S.E.  
 Westlake, William Smalley, 92 Rathcoole Gardens, Hornsey, London, N.  
 White, Frederick Ernest, 4 Mitre Terrace, Tooting, London, S.W.  
 White, Thomas Henry, 32 Flowergate, Whitby.  
 Whitney, Alfred, 7 Verulam Place, Bournemouth.  
 Whittaker, Samuel, Waterfoot, Lanes.  
 Whyte, Edward, 20½ Caldum Street, Dundee.  
 Wiley, Harry, York Road, West Hartlepool.  
 Wilkes, John Sanders, 44 Chissold Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.  
 Williams, Arthur Harold, The Mount, Queen's Park, Chester.  
 Williams, John, 292 Smithdown Road, Liverpool.  
 Williams, Terrick Jones, 200 Regent Street, London, W.  
 Williams, Thomas Henry, 22 Drake Street, Plymouth.  
 Wilson, Harry Lancelot, 58 Frenchwood Street, Preston.  
 Wilson, Richard, 97 High Street, Marylebone, London, W.  
 Windeatt, George John, 52 Brandon Villa, Coombe Road, Teignmouth.  
 Wood, Alfred, Stocksbridge, near Sheffield.  
 Wood, John Frederick, -10 Mount Edgecumbe Gardens, Clapham, London, S.W.  
 Woods, Joseph, 1 Calver Street, Tunstall.  
 Wormald, Joseph, 2 Bradford Street, Manchester.  
 Yates, William Ryland, 10 Northumberland Terrace, West Hoe, Plymouth.  
 Young, Alexander, 53 Bentinck Street West, Glasgow.

## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

### Monday, May 28.

Brighton Junior Pharmacy Club, Club Rooms, King's Road, at 9.30 P.M. Mr. Hodgson on "The Colour of Plants."

### Wednesday, May 30.

London Chemists' Association, St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 3.30 P.M. General meeting, at which the annual report and balance-sheet will be presented.

Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. Harold Deane's lantern-lecture on "Malaria and the Mosquito."

### Thursday, May 31.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association, 156 King Street, at 8 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association, Constitutional Club Rooms, at 8.45 P.M. Last meeting of the session.

### Friday, June 1.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Professor H. Moissan, "L'Ebullition des Métaux."



## American Dispensing Difficulties.

AT a recent meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. Henry P. Hynson, professor of dispensing and commercial pharmacy in the University of Maryland, read a paper on dispensing difficulties which is fully dealt with in the "American Druggist." We append a few of the prescriptions given by Mr. Hynson, and brief summaries of the methods of dispensing advised:

Potassii chloratis	...	...	...	3ss.
Acidi hydrochlorici	...	...	...	3ss.
Aquæ	...	...	...	3ij.

Pour acid directly on potassium chlorate, and add water in divided portions, with frequent shaking to dissolve chlorine in water.

Ichthyolis	...	...	...	...	miij.
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Fiat capsula. Mitte tales xxx.

Ichthylol contains water, and will dissolve the gelatin of the capsules unless previously mixed with an absorbent powder. Mr. Hynson used liquorice powder, but Mr. Alpers preferred powdered marshmallow.

Calomel.	...	...	...	gr. v.
Aquæ menth. pip.	...	...	...	3ij.

As this was for internal use, Mr. Hynson suspended the calomel in the water by adding 2 dr. powdered acacia to 1 oz.

Capsulæ validolis	āā gr. v.	...	No. xx.
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Put up in soluble elastic capsules, taking care that each capsule is quite full. Weigh out the required quantity for one capsule, put it in, and fill up the capsule with a bland oil, such as almond oil, making a note of the amount of oil required. The figures give the necessary data to act on in adding almond oil to the validol in proper proportions, so that each capsule, when filled with the mixture, will contain precisely the required quantity of validol.

Sodii glycerophosphatis (Sche- ring)	...	...	...	3iv.
Tincturæ cardamomi compositi	...	...	...	q.s. ad 3iij.
Aquæ sterilisatæ	...	...	...	...

In this, the general understanding would be, Mr. Hynson thought, that 4 dr. of the 75-per-cent. solution (the form in which Schering puts the glycerophosphate on the market) should be dispensed. If "Schering" were omitted he would use 4 dr. of the dry salt. Mr. Alpers said the most interesting point in the prescription is that it is necessary not only to use sterilised water, but to make sure that the bottle into which it is put is sterilised, otherwise the mixture will only keep a day or two.

Zinci sulphatis	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Cocainæ hydrochlor.	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Liq. acidi boric. saturat.	...	...	...	3j.

If dispensed as written, the lotion will be cloudy, but if the sulphate is substituted for the hydrochloride of cocaine a bright solution results.

Capsularum	...	...	...	...
Extracti nucis vomicæ	...	...	...	gr. ss.
Extracti tincturæ Warburgii	...	...	...	3ss.

S.: T. i. d.

This prescription is frequently presented to Baltimore pharmacists, and what is wanted is a powdered extract of Warburg's tincture which would represent  $\frac{1}{2}$  dr. of the tincture. The powdered extract is made by evaporation of the tincture.

Zinci sulphatis,	...	...	...	...
Potassæ sulphuratæ	...	...	...	āā 3ij.
Glycerini	...	...	...	℥xx.
Spiritus myricæ	...	...	...	3ss.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	3iv.

Misce. Fiat mistura.

If the two salts are dissolved separately in water and then mixed and added to the other ingredients, a more diffused precipitate is obtained, and the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen is much less pronounced than if the two salts are mixed directly with the water and the other ingredients added.

Sulphuris præcipitatis	...	...	...	℥x.
Zinci sulphatis	...	...	...	℥x.
Kalii sulphurati	...	...	...	℥x.
Aquæ rosæ	...	...	...	3iv.

Proceed as in the former prescription and then triturate the sulphur with the precipitate already formed, adding the water gradually, with constant trituration.

(To be continued.)

## College Notes.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—On Tuesday, May 22, the students of this school journeyed to Leatherhead for a botanical outing. The fields, lanes, and woods between Leatherhead and Mickleham were well searched for specimens, and, after partaking of tea at the Running Horse, the party walked on to the top of Box Hill, where Mr. Sage gave a practical demonstration by means of the specimens collected. This is the sixteenth consecutive year that Mr. Sage has taken a party to the same hunting-ground.

MUTER'S (SOUTH LONDON) SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—On May 19 a cricket-match was played at Barnes, on the ground of the Harrodian Athletic Association, between an eleven from this school and a team from the drug department of Harrod's, Ltd., captained by Mr. J. W. B. Wigginton. Harrod's batted first, and notched 76, J. White being chief scorer with a hard-hit 29; the School skipper, Frank Armstrong, carrying off the bowling honours by securing seven wickets at a low cost. On Muter's batting, wickets fell at one time with fair rapidity, and after an exciting finish Harrod's proved victorious by the narrow margin of four runs. For the school, C. A. Hackman scored 45, while Dr. Dixit and W. A. Whatmough played a steady game for 10 and 7 respectively.

A VISIT TO DARTFORD.—A representative gathering of members of the Chemical and Physical Society, University College, London, paid a visit to Dartford on May 22. Proceeding by the train leaving Charing Cross at 1.30 p.m., the party arrived at Dartford shortly after two o'clock, and were conducted to the Wellcome Chemical Works and Laboratories. A tour of inspection followed, the visitors being much interested in the scientific methods and elaborate apparatus employed. The party then proceeded to the Wellcome Club and Institute, and were shown over the staff club house, the gymnasium, the library building, and the club house for lady employees. After an enjoyable walk round the grounds devoted to recreative purposes the visitors were entertained at tea on the lawn.

## WHERE TO STUDY.

THE following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

Metropolitan College, 160 Kennington Park Road, S.E.  
London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.  
South London School, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.  
Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.  
Westminster College, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.  
Birmingham and Midland College, Birmingham.  
Glasgow School of Pharmacy, Blythswood Chambers, 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

## COD-LIVER OIL CASE.

THE action of Jervell v. Goodridge was tried in the King's Bench Division on Thursday, May 24, before Mr. Justice Bigham. It was one in which Otto S. Jervell, Aalesund, Norway, and his agents in London, W. Charity & Sons, sued Goodridge & Sons, St. John's, Newfoundland, for damages for an alleged breach of contract, dated March 24, 1904, for the sale by defendants to the plaintiffs of cod-liver oil.—Mr. Hamilton, K.C., and Mr. Bremner were for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Scrutton, K.C., and Mr. Cautley were for the defendants.—The contract was for 7,000 gallons of 1904 cod-liver oil. Plaintiffs rejected forty-six casks, alleging that they were not saleable for medicinal purposes, being rancid and of offensive odour and taste, and not up to sample. Defendants, on the other hand, contended that plaintiffs accepted delivery after having had samples and without making further demand for inspection.—His Lordship, after hearing much expert evidence on both sides as to the quality of the oil and as to the effect of time and treatment upon it, said he was satisfied that when it was landed in Liverpool it was what it ought to be. The defendants were not concerned with any changes that might have taken place from any causes whatever after that date. They were responsible up to the date of delivery at Liverpool, and not afterwards. He accordingly gave judgment for the defendants, with costs.

THE ALKALI, ETC., WORKS BILL passed the House of Commons on Tuesday.

QUININA is said to be the pet name which Princess Ena's brothers use for her. Pure alkaloid, of course.

# Exchange Column—Bargains.

## TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address.

One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### APPARATUS.

Allenburys tablet machine, 3 sets punches, as new, £3 3s., cost £5 10s.; Pindar rotary pill-machine and piping press, £3 3s. TURNER, Market Place, Kilburn, N.W.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"Chemist and Druggist," complete, 1904 and 1905. McKEE, Chemist, Acton, W.

Five vols. "Modern Physician" (Andrew Wilson), brand new; cost 37s. 6d., accept 25s. 13/16, Office of this Paper.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

English oil of lavender, 1901, B. H. & Co.; about 30 lb.; what offers? 8/19, Office of this Paper.

Ext. violæ fol. liq. conc., 3s. 6d. per lb.; 3s. per lb. taking gallon; excellent extract, JOHNSON, 14 Cave Street, Bristol.

What offers? £25 assortment of tinct., liq., pdrs., &c., in 6 and 8-oz. lots; B.P. and others; all live stock. "STATIM," 205 Shaftesbury Avenue.

### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Optical test-case, complete, with trial frames, £10 cash; cost £14 14s. TOTTLE, Chemist, Liscard, Cheshire.

Complete optical outfit, cheap, including box trial lenses and frame, complete set lenses, nice variety frames; never used. Apply for particulars, EVANS, Chemist, Corwen.

Mounts at less than cost to clear; all clean; 180 best quality Oxford line, 12×9½, 7×5 line, for 7s. 6d.; 150 15½×12½, line 10½×8½, for 10s. 6d.; 150 ¼-plate "Sirdar" embossed slip-mounts for 4s. 6d.; 250 cabinets for 12s. 6d.; 150 half-plates, 8s. 6d.; cash with order. WRIGHT, Chemist, Burnley.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Eight doz. 6d. Rayne's marking-ink pencils in good condition; 7 doz. 1s. Mirella gold paint; what offers? PEARCE, Chemist, Dorchester.

24 7½d. Belton's "Busy Bees," 4d.; 10 1s. ditto, 6d.; 24 Mason's winter extract, 3½d.; 3 1s. 1½d. Hampton oils, 8d.; 3 4s. 6d. Clarke's B. 41 pills, 2s. 9d.; 3 3s. 6d. Pepper's quinine and iron tonic, 2s. 4d.; 6 7½d. "Frog," 4½d.; 1 2s. 9d. Freeman's syrup phosphorus, 1s. 8d.; 1 2s. 9d. Kearsley's Widow Welch's pills, 1s. 8d.; 1 11s. Laville's liquor, 4s.; 2 2s. 9d. Rosinweed tar mixture, 1s. 4d.; 1 Joy's cigarettes, 1s. 5d.; all carriage paid. SLEIGHT, Chemist, Willenhall.

Overstocked.—4s. 6d.: 4 Eno's granules, 6 Exuno; 2s. 9d.: 3 doz. Moonseed bitters, 5 Eade's gout, 4 Antiphlogostin, 6 Bell's Flora Elixir, 6 Kurasma, 2 Taylor's Crinoline, 6 Red Cross pills; 2s. 3d.: 9 Capsuloids; 1s. 9d.: 18 Grimaud's cigarettes, 4 Wyeth's Tarwine; 1s. 6d.: 3 doz. Stern's Pumiline essence; 1s. 1½d.: 18 Veterinary Homocoe, 15 Homocoe tincture, 6 Thermogene, 12 Paynkura, 12 Stern's extract, 4 doz. Taylor's Crinoline powder, 2 doz. Kurasma, 4 Compton's specific, 8 Palmer's Indian hemp, 1 doz. Pepsalia, 6 doz. Hockin's asthma-cure, 7 Dean's powders, 18 Munyon's, 18 Robinson pills, 3 Virgin gum, 12 Tan Sanoplasters; 7½d.: 6 Virgin gum, 6 doz. Red Cross ointment, 18 Robinson pills; 1 doz. B'palatinoids (Blaud), 3s. 6d.; offers require 1 part or whole. ANDERSON, Chemist, Wrekenton, Gateshead.

### SHARES.

Shares for Sale.—See p. 93.

### SHOP FITTINGS.

Two nests good stock drawers (16 and 35), 5 ft. and 12 ft. NICHOLSON, Chemist, Darlington.

Lamps (outside).—1 ruby, 2 semi-opal, engraved, list price £13 10s. will sell for £6 10s., practically new; approval. McKEE, Chemist, Acton, W.

Wall-case, 8 ft. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. high, mahogany, moveable shelving, 8 glazed doors; about 200 gold-labelled bottles, various sizes; mortars and pestles, &c., &c. HART, 13 Arthur Road, Holloway.

Nearly new mahogany counter (9 ft. 6 in.), and dispensing counter (6 ft.); desk, show-cases, three nests, mahogany drawers and shelves; 8 doz. shop rounds; 2 specie jars, &c.; all at sacrifice. DAVIES, 34 Replingham Road, Southfields.

Pair of handsome show-jars as Maw's Fig. 1459 on polished mahogany pedestals, height of jars, inclusive of cover, 27 in.; height of pedestals 12 in.; labelled Arrowroot and Magnesia, P.S.I. coat of arms; almost as new; what offers? PORTER, Chemist, Philsboro, Dublin.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Splendid set plated forceps, &c., mahogany case; £3 10s. LITTLER, Chester, Chesterton, Staffs.

Three drums, wide mouth, with lids, 26×19, 23×17, 40×33; lot for 15s. McKEE, Chemist, Acton, W.

For Sale.—Two specie-jars; nearly new; 21 in. high; £1 each or near offer. WILLIAMS, 33 King's Road, St. Pancras, N.

Carter's invalid adjustable reclining chair and couch, perfect condition; 32s. 6d. 5 Bridge Place, Station Road, Wool Green.

Easy sign-marker, No. 4, complete, and 12 scalars and stoppers; price for the whole, 35s. "RHEI," Ivydene, Hartley Street, Wolverhampton.

Four yards 72" D.T. waterproof sheeting; cost 24s.; practically new; first reasonable offer. THOMSON, Chemist, Campbeltown, Argyllshire.

What offers? 2½ gross 1s. Mirella gold paint; 5 doz. 2s. 11d., ¼ doz. 1s., 1½ doz. 1s. 8d. Virol, all in good condition. 14/20, Office of this Paper.

Offers wanted; a 3 granite roller dry soap mil ling-machine, with cone shredder, &c., by Noel, Paris; also powerful hand-stamp for moulding cakes by same maker. Can be seen by appointment, CLEAVER, 39 Great Portland Street, W.

Bottles; about 5 gross 6½-oz. blue oil, glass and cork stoppers; 5 gross ½-oz. W. M. pomade; 1 gross each dark green, W. M., 12-oz. and 5 oz.; boxes, thin brown cardboard, lift-off lids, 9½×3½×1½; what offers? 11/2, Office of this Paper.

One doz. 2s. 11d. Virol, 1 doz. 1s. 6d. Maltico, 3 doz. Keene's corn cure, 12 yards double waterproof sheeting; 1 doz. 1s. 6d., ½ doz. 2s. 6d. Loubet's sweet-pea and Japanese lily perfumes; cwt. fine white pumice-powder. Offers "BEAUMONT," Stanley Road, Teddington.

Surgery lathe, cost £2 10s. new, £1 5s.; job lot of English and American platinum pin teeth at 23s. per 100; diatorics at 7s. 6d. per 100; 6 dental blocks (cost 30s.), 7s. 6d.; narcotic anaesthetic apparatus (cost 25s.), 10s. 6d. PERKINS, 1 New Road East, Portsmouth.

Newth, 4s.; Perkin & Kipping, 4s.; Remsen, 2s. 6d.; Taylor's, 3s. 6d.; Pereira's "Materia Medica," 3 vols., 10s.; Pereira's "Selecta," 2s. 6d.; Elborne's "Pharmacy," 2s. 6d.; Neumann's "Skin-diseases," 2s.; Erasmus Wilson's "Dermatology," 2s.; 5-gr. pill machine, 6s. MORTIMER, Chemist, Batley.

## WANTED.

Gardiner's sieving machine; state size. 70 Wellington Road, Dudley.

One doz. 2-lb. blue ointment-jars. BENNETT, 59 Camberwell New Road, London.

Merlin chair for invalid, cane-seated; must be cheap. 34 Corn Market, Derby.

Desk, with showcase, good condition. Particulars and lowest price to IRVING, Chemist, Skipton.

12-ft. mahogany drawers, cheap, with or without labels. DUDLEY, 30 Downing Street, Smethwick.

Good shop-rounds, ointment-jars, dispensing-scales, cheap, at once. Apply, Mr. BLACK, 105 Gell Street, Sheffield.

A set of Chemist's shop-bottles, must be in good condition and cheap. Apply "PHENIX" (14/10), Office of this Paper.

Platinum, disused, purchased; chemists write for quotation; references if required. "BUYER," 24 Nelson Terrace, E.C.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. I., "Pharmaceutical Journal Formulary"; Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine," P.B. 98; check till (small). HALL, Church Vale, Handsworth, Birmingham.

## ADDRESSES WANTED.

Address of makers of Dr. J. H. Nicholson's ear-drums for deafness. 54/207, Office of this Paper.

Address of J. B. Emerson, chemist, late of 8 Church Street, West Hartlepool; will be to your advantage. 278/7, Office of this Paper.